DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 402 781 FL 024 344

TITLE	Ivatan Language Packet.
INSTITUTION	Peace Corps, Manila (Philippines).
PUB DATE	93
NOTE	253p.
PUB TYPE	Guides - Classroom Use - Instructional Materials (For Learner) (051)
LANGUAGE	English; Ivatan
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC11 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Acculturation; Community Services; Competency Based Education; *Daily Living Skills; Dialogs (Language); Foreign Countries; Glossaries; Grammar; *Interpersonal Communication; Language Patterns; Language Skills; Second Language Instruction; *Second Language Learning; Social Behavior; Uncommonly Taught Languages; Vocabulary Development; Voluntary Agencies; Volunteer Training
IDENTIFIERS	*Ivatan; Peace Corps; *Philippines

ABSTRACT

This guide is designed for Ivatan (Ibatan) language training of Peace Corps workers in the Philippines, and reflects daily communication needs in that context. It consists of: phrase lists for a wide range of daily activities and needs; a list of targeted core language competencies, at three proficiency levels, for those daily activities; an Ivatan-to-English glossary; a workbook with illustrated exercises for language practice and skill reinforcement; and extensive grammar notes. (MSE)

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ED 402 781

IVATAN

LANGUAGE PACKET

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Peace Corps/Philippines

THE LANGUAGE PACKET

INTRODUCTION

To provide assistance to Peace Corps Volunteers in Pre-Service Training, the Language Staff have developed and compiled materials in your target language. This packet contains the following:

* Core Competencies
* Learning (TL) Fast
* Booklet
  Tape
* Phrase Book
* Glossary
* Workbook
* Grammar Notes

The **Core Competencies** were prepared based on recommendations from volunteers who participated in an assessment of the language training, including its curriculum, in the mid 80's. They contain gambits or expressions used in accomplishing a certain real life task. To provide for difference in learning pace basic, intermediate, and advanced gambits were included. These core competencies served as the basis for most materials in this packet.

Learning a (TL) Fast includes basic or commonly used expressions for greetings, leave takings, shopping, asking for directions, managing a conversation and introducing one's self. It also contains a list of pronouns, numbers and time words. An accompanying tape is provided to serve as a model in pronunciation for you.

The Phrase Book contains phrases and expressions in everyday communication and are presented according to situational topics relevant to the life of a Peace Corps Volunteer. An English translation is provided for each gambit to facilitate comprehension of its meaning. It is more extensive in scope compared with **Learning (TL) Fast.**

The Glossary provides a list of 800 or more words taken from the core competencies that would assist you in your social contacts for community entry. It has an appendix which is a catalog of verb roots to help you understand how a verb is inflected for focus, aspect, or mood.

The Workbook was developed due to the clamor of PCVs for written exercises. It contains varied written activities for vocabulary and grammar reinforcement. It also contains exercises for different levels of learners.

The Grammar Notes explains grammatical points that will assist you in understanding word and sentence structures of a Philippine language. This, in no way, is incomplete. It consists only of those points vital in your understanding of the gambits or vocabulary. It has an appendix which contains a summary of all grammatical points that were introduced and explained in the notes.

With these materials, we hope to make language learning fun and productive for you.

PAZ B. MEMAN
Language Specialist

LEARNING IVATAN FAST

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Translations:

1. Greetings

Good morning		Good morning to you.	
Good afternoon		Good afternoon to you too.	
Good evening.		Good evening.	
How are you?	Ara ka mangu?	Fine	Mapya
Where are you going?	Jinu ngayan mu?	Somewhere.	Dunguryaw
Where did you go?	Jinu nangayan mu?	There at Shoe Mart.	

Note: These questions are used for greeting friends when meeting them on corridors, streets, etc.

2. Leavetakings

Ok.	Ngay.
I'll see you.	Mayvuya ta anchiyaw.
Goodbye	Babay.

3. Expressing need for repetition

Wait.	Anchiyaw/mangatnaya ka.
Please repeat.	Maparin an pirwahen.
What did you just say?	Angu vinata mo?
Slowly please.	Kawadyan.

4. Expressing curiosity

What is "flower" in Ivatan?	Angu Ivatan nu "flower"?	"Flower"	Savusavung.
What is this?	Angu 'ya.		
What is that?	Angu 'ri.		

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Who is that?	Sinu 'ri?	(Name)	Ngaran.
What is your name?	Angu ngaran mu?		
Can you speak English?	Makapaninglis ka?	A little.	Dekey.
Is there a telephone here?	Myan "telephone" jaya?	There is one.	Miyan.
		None.	Arava/rava.

5. Expressing lack of knowledge in something.

Who is he/she?	Sinu siya?	I don't know.	Chapatak ku ava.
Where is Name?	Ara jinu si _____ ?	I don't know.	Chapatak ku ava.
		I don't know.	Chapatak ku ava.
		I don't know.	Chapatak ku ava.

6. Shopping

Inquiring about price.
Complaining about price

How much is this?	Mañipira 'ya?		
How expensive it is!	Maynin	That's cheap.	Mahma uri.
Can't I get a discount?	Makapan "discount" aku ava?	You may.	Maparin.
		How much discount do you like?	Mañipira u discount a chakey mu?
		No more discount.	Ara pa ava u discount.

7. Expression of Courtesy.

Thank you.	Ius mamahes.		
You're welcome.	Kanimu pa.		
May I ask you something?	Miyan iyahes ku jimu.		
Sorry.	Pasensya.		
Please (get it for me)	Maparin (ipanghap mu yaken).	Please?	Maparin.

8. Expressions of Preferences, likes, needs, dislikes.

I like this.	Ichakey ku 'ya.
I don't like Coke.	Makey aku aya nu coke.
I need some paper.	Kaylangan ku u papil.
I prefer coke to Pepsi.	Chakakey ku coke aska nu pepsi.
Never mind.	Inulay mu na.

9. Expressing discomforts and general disability.

I think I'm sick.	Akmay maganit aku.
I have headache.	Maynin uhu ku.
stomach ache.	_____ vedek.
I need a doctor.	Kaylangan ku a duktur.
Please call a doctor.	
I'm tired.	Chinagagan aku.
I'm very tired.	Uyud aku chinagagan.
I'm dizzy.	Mahuhud aku.
Where's the comfort room?	Jinu kasilyas?

10. Asking for directions

Where is the _____?	Ara jinu u _____?	Near Place.	Masngen du _____.
Is it far from here?	Marayi jaya?	No. It's over there.	Umba. Dunguryaw.
Is it far from here?	Masngen?	Yes.	Un.

11. Introducing self.

I'm Name .	Yaken si _____.
He/She's _____.	Siya si _____.

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12. Expressing/inquiring about time.

What time is it?	Ango dana u uras?
What's the date today?	Angu pecha sicharaw?
Is (are, was, were) there a telephone here?	Miyan telephone jaya?

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List of Pronouns

yaken/aku	I
imu/ka	you (singular)
iya/sya	he, she
yamen/kami	we (excluding listener)
yaten/ta	we (including listener)
inu/kamu	you (plural)
sira	they
yaten/ta	you & me

Numbers

Asa	(1)	Onse	(11)
dadwa	(2)	beinte	(20)
tatdu	(3)	beinte tres	(23)
apat	(4)	kwarenta	(40)
dadima	(5)	singkuwenta	(50)
anem	(6)	sisenta	(60)
papito	(7)	sitenta	(70)
wawahu	(8)	ochenta	(80)
sasyam	(9)	nobenta	(90)
asa puhu	(10)	siyento	(100)

Question Words

Sinu?	Who?
Angu?	What?
Anmangu?	When?
Jinu?	Where (direction)?
Ara jinu?	Where (location)?
Unta?	Why?
Anghen/maypangu?	How?
Manipira	How much? (cost)
Nusyu	Which?
Pira	How much (quantity)

Time Words

Sichanguryaw, sicharaw	Now, today
Kakuyab	Yesterday
Kaychiyaw	A while ago
Andelak	Tomorrow
Mahay	Late

On	Sunday	An Domingu
	Monday	Lunis
	Tuesday	Martis
	Wednesday	Miyerkolis
	Thursday	Huybis
	Friday	Birnis
	Saturday	Sabadu

day before yesterday	kaminakuyab
last week	kananma domingo
last month	kananma yuhan
last year	kaminsawan
day after tomorrow	manawjinaraw
next week	manawji a dumingu
next month	manawji a yuhan
next year	manawji a awan

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IVATAN

PHRASE BOOK

Translated by:

Mary Rose Elep

I. GREETINGS/LEAVE-TAKINGS ON THE STREETS

1.	Good morning/afternoon/evening	1.
2.	Good morning too.	2.
3.	Where are you going?	3. Jinu ngayan mu?
4.	There, only.	4. Dunguryaw.
5.	I am going to your place.	5. Mangay aku jinu.
6.	I am going to the market.	6. Mangay aku du market.
7.	Where have you been?	7. Jinu nangayan/chinayapwan mu?
8.	When did you arrive?	8. Kangu nakawara mu?
9.	How are you?	9. Ara ka manguh?
10.	I am fine, and you?	10. Mapya, imo?
11.	Fine, too/also.	11. Mapya.
12.	Goodbye	12. Babay.

VISITING A HOME

1.	Anybody home?	1. Ara u tawu/jus?
2.	Good morning/afternoon/avening.	2.
3.	Olh, it's you.	3. Imu sawen.
4.	Come on up/Come in.	4. Sumdep ka.
5.	May I come in?	5. Maparin sumdep?
6.	Please be seated.	6. Maywayam ka.
7.	Is there anything I can do for you?	7. Ara u maisidung ku jimu?
8.	Would you care for a drink?	8. Makey ka minum?
9.	I'm leaving now.	9. Kumaru aku na sichanguryaw.
10.	I'm going home now.	10. Sumavat aku na sichanguryaw.
11.	It's getting late (at night).	11. Mahep dana.
12.	Let's go.	12. Mangay tana.
13.	I'll go ahead.	13. Manma aku na.
14.	See you next time.	14. Mirwa ta an kadwan.
15.	Come again.	15. Mirupirwa ka/kamu.
16.	Goodbye.	16. Babay.
17.	Thank you very much.	17. Jus mamahes.

II. ASKING FOR BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION WITH PEERS

1. What's your name?	1. Angu ngaran mu?
2. How old are you?	2. Pira u awan mu?
3. From where are you?	3. Taga jinu ka?
4. Where in U.S.A.?	4. Jinu du U.S.A.?
5. Where do you stay here?	5. Jinu katdan mu jaya?
6. Are you married?	6. Naychakuvut ka na?
7. Who are your parents?	7. Sinu sa u inapwan mu?
8. Are your parents still alive?	8. Mavyay pa sa u inapwan mu?
9. How many brothers and sisters?	9. Pira sa u kakakteh mu?
10. Is he your brother/father?	10. Kakteh mu anmana ama mu?
11. What's your job?	11. Angu trabahu mu?

WITH ELDERS/OFFICIALS

1. I am _____.	1. Yaken si _____.
2. I am from _____.	2. Taga _____.
3. I am _____ years old.	3. _____ a~nus ako.
4. I am a policeman.	4. Police ako.
5. I work for the Bureau of Fisheries in _____.	5. Maytrabahu aku duBureau of Fisheries du _____.

III. ASKING FOR AND GIVING DIRECTIONS

1. May I ask something?	1. Myan iyahes ko.
2. Where is the _____?	2. Ara jinu u _____?
3. Where are you going?	3. Jinu ngayan mu?
4. I'm going to the office.	4. Mangay aku du ofisina.
5. Are you going to town?	5. Mangay ka du kavahayan. (Colloquial) Mudi ka?
6. Is the church near?	6. Masngen u timban?
7. What place is this?	7. Angu lugar 'ya?
8. What is the name of this street?	8. Angu ngaran nu rarahan?
9. Please show me the place.	9. Ipavuya mu jaken u lugar.
10. What ride do I take?	10. Angu hapen ku a sakayan?

11.	Where do I get the jeep/bus?	11.	Jinu panghapan ku su jip/bus?
12.	Where will I get off?	12.	Jinu agchinan ku?
13.	How much is the fare?	13.	Pira u pamasahi?
14.	Is this the place?	14.	Jaya u lugar?
15.	Turn left after the bridge.	15.	Sumiwal ka du huli karahan baratay.
16.	Turn right at that corner.	16.	Sumiwal ka du wanan nu kantu.
17.	His house is near the market.	17.	Masngen u vahay na du market.
18.	The church is across the plaza.	18.	Du katuvang nu plaza u yanan nu timban.
19.	The RHU is beside the Municipal hall.	19.	Katangked nu munisipyu u RHU.
20.	The school is at the back of the church.	20.	Du dichud nu timbam u kayskuylan.

IV. BUYING AND BARGAINING IN A MARKET

1.	Ma'am, what would you like to buy?	1.	Mam, angu ichakey mu a sadiwen?
2.	How much is this?	2.	Manipira 'ya?
3.	How much is a kilo?	3.	Manipira du kilo?
4.	It's too expensive.	4.	Maynin su taywara./Jaynin na.
5.	No more discount?	5.	Ara pa ava u discount?
6.	This is cheap.	6.	Mahumis ya?
7.	How much do you want? (to pay for it)	7.	Manipira u ichakey mu?
8.	Can you give it for P.100?	8.	P 1.00?
9.	Give me one kilo of potatoes.	9.	Turuhan mu yaken su asa ka kilo a wakay.
10.	Here is my payment.	10.	Tiya u pamaga ku.
11.	Here is your change.	11.	Tiya u sinsilyo mu.
12.	Is there anything else?	12.	Angu pa?
13.	C'mon. (an expression used to persuade the vendor to meet your terms)	13.	Ngay dana.
14.	Regular customer.	14.	Suki.

IN A DEPARTMENT STORE

1.	How much is this?	1.	Manipira ya?
2.	Are your prices fixed?	2.	Fixed sa u presyo mu?
3.	Do you accept checks?	3.	Mananggap kamu su cheki?
4.	Can I choose?	4.	Maparin mamidi?
5.	May I see that?	5.	Maparin ku chiban uri?
6.	Can I fit/try it?	6.	Maparin a pahustuhen?
7.	It's a little bit tight.	7.	Midyus maspet.
8.	It's a little bit pig.	8.	Midyus rakuh.
9.	This fits me.	9.	Machinah-hu jaken.
10.	Does it shrink when washed?	10.	Kumlen 'ya an vasan/vasahen?
11.	How many yards will you get?	11.	Pira ka yarda u hapen mu?
12.	Please wrap it.	12.	Maparin an pungusan mu?

V. EXTENDING AN INVITATION TO A MEETING AS A

(a) Guest Speaker

1.	Our club is planning to have a meeting on family planning.	1.	Mayplanu u club namen du kapaymiting du kumapet du "family planning".
2.	We would like to invite you to talk about family planning.	2.	Ichakey namen imu a invitan du miting nu "family planning".
3.	We will be honored if you will accept the invitation.	3.	Ichasaray namen an makangay ka.
4.	Who will be at the meeting?	4.	Sangu-ango sa u mangay du miting?

(b) Participant

1.	We have a meeting on Tuesday.	1.	Myan miting ta an Martis.
2.	It would be nice to have you there.	2.	Mapya siguro an myan ka dawri.
3.	We will talk about family planning.	3.	Paychasisirinan ta u kumapet du "family planning".
4.	The meeting will start at 8:00 a.m.	4.	Sumitnan u miting an 8:00 nu mavekhas.
5.	Our guest speaker will be in at 7:30 a.m.	5.	Mawara u guest speaker an 7:30 nu mavekhas.

6.	It would be good if we will be there before the guest speaker.	6.	Mapya siguro an myan ta dawri manam su kawara nu guest speaker.
7.	Will you be able to come?	7.	Makangay ka?
8.	I'll see you there.	8.	Chiban ku imu dawri.
9.	I'll be expecting you there.	9.	Nanayahen ku imu dawri.

TO A PARTY

1.	There will be a party in my house.	1.	Myan parti du vahay namen an Domingu.
2.	I would like to invite you to the party.	2.	Chakey ku imu a invitahen du party.
3.	Could you come?	3.	Makangay ka?
4.	Take along your sister/brother.	4.	Manrara ka su kayvan/rarayay mu.
5.	Many of our friends will come.	5.	Aru sa u mangay a kaychayvan ta.
6.	The party will be on Sept.10 at (time) o'clock.	6.	An Siptyembre 10, u party an (time).
7.	It will be an informal get together.	7.	Informal-get together.
8.	We shall expect you.	8.	Nanayahen namen imu/inu.

VI. REFUSING AN INVITATION

1.	I'm sorry I won't be able to come because I have lots of things to do.	1.	Makangay aku ava ta aru u parinin ku.
2.	I can't assure you of my presence makangay because I have lots of things to do.	2.	Mapihu/Masigurado ku ava an aku ta aru parinin ku.
3.	I will not be able to attend because I have a conference at _____.	3.	Makangay aku ava ta myan u conference ku du _____.
4.	I will try next time.	4.	Pruyban ku an mirwa.
5.	Thanks anyway for the invitation.	5.	Jus mamahes du invitasyun mu.

VII. INVITATIONAL EXPRESSION

1.	Come visit us/see us.	1.	Mangangay ka/Kamu jamen.

2.	Drop in.	2. Manahan ka du vahay.
3.	Please come with me.	3. Machivan ka/kamu jaken.
4.	Let's take a walk.	4. Mayvidividi ta.
5.	Come let's go to _____.	5. Mangay ta du _____.
6.	Let's rest for a while.	6. Mapayninihah ta su dekey.
7.	Please help me.	7. Sidungen mu yaken.
8.	Anytime/All the time.	8. Aran mangu.

VIII. MEAL TIME

1.	I'm hungry now.	1. Mapteng aku na sichaguryaw.
2.	Have you eaten?	2. Kumnīnan ka na?
3.	Yes, sometime ago.	3. Un, kaychiyaw pa.
4.	Are we going to eat now?	4. Kuman ta na sicharnguryaw?
5.	Let's eat.	5. Kuman ta na.
6.	Come and eat with us.	6. Machakan ka jamen.
7.	The table is set./The food is	7. Nanawun da na.
8.	Do you like _____?	8. Makey ka nu _____?
9.	Please pass the _____.	9. Parawaten mu pa u _____.
10.	The food is delicious.	10. Masdep sa u kanekanen.
11.	Please get some more.	11. Manghap ka pa.
12.	I have a good appetite.	12. Masdep kakakan ku.
13.	I don't have any appetite.	13. Arava u ak-key ku a kuman.
14.	What do we have for breakfast/ lunch/dinner?	14/ Angu ryagen/arawen/uyaven ta?
15.	We are through eating.	15. Tay'ka kami na kuman.
16.	I am full already.	16. Mabsuy aku na.
17.	That's enough, thank you.	17. Pya da nawri, jus mamahes.
18.	That was a good meal.	18.

IX. LOOKING FOR A PERSON

1.	Is the mayor here?	1. Ara jaya si mayur?
2.	Where did he go?	2. Jinu nangayan na?
3.	Will he be out for a long time?	3. Mayengdes?
4.	What time will he be back?	4. Angu uras kapayvidi na?

5.	Is it possible for me to wait for him?	5. Makapatnaya aku paru?
6.	I'm looking for _____.	6. Taytu ku Chitahen si _____.
7.	Do you know where he stays/lives?	7. Chapatak mu an jinu katdan na?
8.	He is my friend and I want to talk to him.	8. Chakey ku masisirin ta kayvan ku uri.
9.	Please tell him I came.	9. Vatahem mu siya u nakawara ku.
10.	Please tell him I'm coming back on _____.	10. Vatahen mu siya u kapayvidi ku an _____.

TELEPHONE CALL

1.	Good morning/afternoon/evening.	1.
2.	Can I speak to _____.	2. Maparin ku a sisirinin si _____.
3.	Who's on the line please?	3. Sinu ya?
4.	Hold on./Wait a minute.	4. Anchiyaw.
5.	Is Mr./Miss _____ there?	5. Ara dawri si Mr/Miss _____?
6.	No, he/she is not here.	6. Umba arava jaya.
7.	He went to the _____.	7. Nangay du _____.
8.	When is he coming back?	8. Anmangu kawara/kapayvidi na?
9.	What time is he coming back?	9. Angu uras kawara/kapayvidi na?
10.	Please tell/say that (name) called up.	10. Vatahen mu nakatawag ku.
11.	Thank you.	11. Jus mamahes.
12.	You're welcome.	12. Kanimu pa.

X. LENDING/BORROWING

1.	Do you have a _____?	1. Myan u _____ mu?
2.	May I borrow it?	2. Vuhurun ku pa?/Maparin a vuhurun
3.	Of course.	3. Ngay
4.	When do you think you can return int?	4. Anmangu duvata mu u kapavidi mu siya?
5.	Can you return it tonight?	5. Maparin mu a ividi sichamahep?
6.	I can't lend you my _____.	6. Mapavuhud ku ava jimu u _____ ku ta sirbyin ku.

7.	Please take care of it.	7. Ununganan mu.
8.	May I borrow it until tonight?	8. Maparin ku a vuhurun manda sichamahep?
9.	I don't have it.	9. Arava jaken.
10.	It was borrowed by _____.	10. Vinuhud ni _____.

XI. TIME

1.	What time is it?	1. Angu dana u uras?
2.	It's ten o'clock.	2. Alas diez.
3.	It's one thirty in the afternoon.	3. Ala una trenta nu makuyab.
4.	What day is today?	4. Angu araw sicharaw?
5.	Today is Monday.	5. Lunis sicharaw.
6.	Tomorrow is Monday.	6. Lunis andelak.
7.	Yesterday was Saturday.	7. Sabado kakuyab.
8.	What date is Friday?	8. Angu petcha an Birnis?
9.	When is your birthday?	9. Anmangu u kumplanus mu?
10.	It's time to have merienda.	10. Uras nu kapaymiryenda.
11.	When are you leaving?	11. Anmangu ka kumaru?/Anmangu kakaru mu?

XII. WEATHER

1.	It's warm.	1. Maynannget.
2.	It's cold.	2. Mahanebneb.
3.	It's windy.	3. Masalawsaw.
4.	It looks like it is going to rain.	4. Akmay makey a maachimuy.
5.	It's raining hard.	5. Machimuy su mawyas.
6.	It looks like a typhoon might be coming.	6. Akmay myan anin.
7.	A lot of trees were hit by the lightning.	7. Aru sa u kayukayu a nanahu nu chidat.
8.	A lot of people died during the earthquake.	8. Aru sa u nadiman a tawutawu du du tiyempo nu nini.
9.	It's drizzling.	9. Sumanilisin.
10.	It rained very hard yesterday.	10. Nachimuy su uyud a mawyas kakuyab.

11. The road is muddy because it's rainy season already.	11. Mahuta takwan tiyempo dana nu kachichimuyen.
12. It's very hot because it's dry season already.	12. Makuhat takwan tiyempo dana na rayun.
13. It's really very hot in summer time.	13. Taywara su kakuhat an bakasyon.

XIII. ON PHYSICAL DISCOMFORTS

1. How do you feel?	1. Angu madidyiw mu?
2. I'm feeling bad./My body feels bad.	2. Maychayñiñin aku.
3. I am tired.	3. Chinagagan aku.
4. I think I'm going to have a fever.	4. Akmay mayunguhat aku.
5. My throat hurts.	5. Mayñin tehnan ku.
6. I'm sick.	6. Maganit aku.
7. I have a toothache.	7. Mayñin nipen ku.
8. My back aches.	8. Mayñin dichud ku.
9. My neck hurts.	9. Mayñin lagaw ku.
10. I have stomachache.	10. Mayñin vedek ku.
11. I have diarrhea.	11. Maytatachi aku.
12. My foot itches.	12. Makateh kukud ku.
13. I feel cold.	13. Matbel aku.
14. I feel dizzy.	14. Mahudhud aku.
15. I'm nauseated.	15. Makey aku muta.
16. Are you sick?	16. Maganit ka?
17. How long have you been sick?	17. Kangu ka pa maganit?
18. Do you have fever?	18. Mayunguhat ka?
19. Does it hurt?	19. Mayñin?
20. How are you feeling now?	20. Angu madidyiw mu sichanguryaw?
21. Are you feeling better?	21. Ara ka maypapya?
22. Has the child been crying a lot?	22. Tumnanis u metdeh.
23. Hold the child please.	23. Maparin an vavahen mu?
24. Show it to me.	24. Ipavuya mu jaken.
25. Open your mouth.	25. Iwangan mu u vivi mu.
26. You need medicine/an injection.	26. Kaylangan mu injection.
27. Take this pill.	27. Niyaya u tuvatuva a inumen mu.
28. Shallow it.	28. Atdenen mu.
29. Take this every four hours.	29. Niyaya u inumen mu maday su

		apat ka uras.
30.	Put a little of this on _____ everyday.	30. Pangayan mu su niyaya dekey a kararaw.
31.	Don't let it get dirty.	31. Ruditan mu ava.
32.	Don't scratch it.	32. Kadkaren mu ava.
33.	I'm thirsty.	33. Mawaw aku.
34.	I feel sleepy.	34. Maduhu aku.
35.	I feel lazy.	35. Matamad aku.
36.	I don't feel well today.	36. Marahet inaynawan ku sicharaw.

XIV. ANNOYANCE/DISAPPOINTMENT OR FRUSTRATIONS

1.	What took you so long?	1. Angu chinayengdes mu?
2.	Oh my!	2. Ay Jesus!
3.	It's you fault./It's because of you.	3. Gatus mu 'ya/imu as dawa.
4.	It's too late.	4. Nahay.
5.	It's a waste./It's a pity.	5. Mangbayu.
6.	How shameful!	6. Japakasnek!
7.	I told you so.	7. Vinata ku jimu.
8.	It's none of your business.	8. Arava u pakyalam mu?
9.	That's not right.	9. Mapya ava awri.
10.	That's nothing serious.	10. Arava awri.
11.	How irritating/annoying.	11. Makapsuksuk.
12.	How vulgar!	12. Mapavuyavuya.
13.	How awful!	13. Mangamumu!
14.	Well.	14. Mapya/Bueno.
15.	Well.	15. Tawri.
16.	Of course/Naturally.	16. Siempre./Natural.
17.	Really.	17. Uyud.

XV. COMMON COURTESIES

1.	Thank you.	1. Jus mamahes.
2.	You're welcome.	2. Kanimu pa.
3.	Excuse me./I'm sorry.	3. Pasensya.
4.	It wasn't intentional./I didn't mean to	4. Niyusad ku ava.

do it.

5.	Please don't be offended.	5. Milut/sumuli ka ava.
6.	May I pass?	6. Manahan aku pa?
7.	I don't understand.	7. Maintindi ku ava.
8.	I don't know.	8. Chapatak ku ava.
9.	Just a minute./One moment please.	9. Anchiyaw/dekey 'ya (Colloquial)/Niyeng ava.
10.	Please speak slowly.	10. Kawadyan mu kapaylilyak.
11.	Please repeat.	11. Pirwahen mu.
12.	I beg your pardon./What did you say?	12. Angu vinata mu?
13.	May I take your picture?	13. Palitratuhen ku imu?

XVI. FRIENDLY BANTERING

1.	Anything you say.	1. Aran angu vatahen mu.
2.	Cool down./Relax.	2. Relaks.
3.	Lazy bones.	3. Tamad.
4.	Nuts!/Crazy!	4. Maha.
5.	Stupid./Simpleton.	5. Stupidu.
6.	Braggart.	6. Matu su yangay/hambog.
7.	That's not true. (Flattery)	7. Daday uri.
8.	Rude/Crude/Dirty-minded.	8. Marahet su aktuktu.
9.	Shameless.	9. Abu su asnek.
10.	Liar.	10. Maydaydadayin.
11.	Cheapskate	11.

TRUST/RESIGNATION TO FATE

1.	(Just) be patient.	1. Matnga ka ava.
2.	By God's grace.	2. Tinuruh nu Jus/Grasya nu Jus.
3.	God willing.	3. Kasisyen Jus.
4.	Come what may.	4. Aran angu dana/bahala dana.
5.	Patience.	5. Mapasensiya.
6.	You can't do anything.	6. Arava u mapaparin mu.

MAKING CONCESSIONS

1.	Go ahead.	1.	Manma ka.
2.	Please do.	2.	Maparin.
3.	What now?/What next?	3.	Angu munut.

EXPRESSING APPRECIATION/PRAISE

1.	You have a pretty dress.	1.	Mavid u laylay mu.
2.	Your child is beautiful, very healthy.	2.	Matava aska nu mavid u anak mu.
3.	Your place is nice.	3.	Mavid u lugar/yanan mu.
4.	I like it here, it's peaceful.	4.	Chakey ku jaya ta matahimik.
5.	You're a good cook.	5.	Mapya ka manutung.
6.	I appreciate what you've done for me.	6.	Mapya ka maninglis.
7.	I appreciate what you've done for me.	7.	Pinakamya ku u naysidung mu mu jaken.
8.	I like that.	8.	Chakey ku 'ri.

OTHER HANDY EXPRESSIONS

1.	Never mind.	1.	Inulay mu na.
2.	No big deal/problem.	2.	Problema ava awri.
3.	It's up to you.	3.	Imu bahala.
4.	Why not?	4.	Angu jina maparinan?
5.	I'm in a hurry.	5.	Mangalistu aku.
6.	Do you have small change?	6.	Ara u sinsilyo mu?
7.	Should it be?	7.	Kaylangan?
8.	Are you sure?	8.	Siguradu ka?
9.	Are you through/done/finished?	9.	Tayka ka na?
10.	Not yet./None yet.	10.	Taytuk pa abu tayka/umba.
11.	What are you doing?	11.	Ang pariñin mu?
12.	Do you know him/her?	12.	Masinchad mu?
13.	I'll do it./I'll get it.	13.	Pariñen ku./Hapen ku.
14.	Come here.	14.	Mangay ka jaya.
15.	Who is your companion?	15.	Sinu rarayay mu?
16.	Come with me.	16.	Machivan ka jaken.
17.	I don't remember.	17.	Manakem ku ava.

18. I have forgotten.	18. Chinawayakan ku.
19. What is this?	19. Angu ya?
20. What is that?/What's that yonder?	20. Angu u nunguryaw?
21. Whose money is that?	21. Dangu 'ri a kartus?
22. Why not?	22. Angu jina maparinan.
23. Mabe./Perhaps.	23. Siguru/Un duvata ku.
24. I thought.	24. Duvata ku.
25. Even then.	25. Aran angu.
26. I wish.	26. Sana.
27. You see.	27. Chiban mu.
28. That's too much.	28. Taywara uri.
29. I don't like that.	29. Chakey ku ava 'ri.
30. I have no time.	30. Arava u uras ku.
31. Don't forget.	31. Kawayakan mu ava.
32. Do it by yourself.	32. Maparinen mu a maychatani.

LIST OF WORDS SUITABLE FOR MONOLINGUALS ELICITING LOCATIONS AND DIRECTIONS

above/on	-	atep/tuhus
under/below	-	irahem/ahbu
beside	-	katangked
near	-	masngen
in/inside	-	irahem
outside	-	gagan
in front	-	salapan
behind/back	-	dichud
between/middle	-	huvuk
far from	-	marayi du
here	-	jaya
there	-	dawri
over there (away from both speaker and person spoken to)	-	dunguryaw
up	-	tuhus
down	-	kagchin

across	-	katuvang
on the corner	-	kantu
this	-	niyaya
that	-	nawri
that (away from both speaker and person spoken to)	-	nunguryaw
to the left/turn to the left	-	sumival du huli
to the right/turn to the right	-	sumiwal du wanan
straight ahead/go straight	-	diretcho

TIME EXPRESSIONS

a few days ago	-	nanma araw
after/and then	-	katayka
afternoon	-	makuyab
again	-	mirwa
always	-	pirmi
at times/sometimes	-	an kadwan
before (an action)	-	manam
date	-	petcha
dawn	-	maysehseh dang/panunutung
day	-	araw
day after tomorrow	-	munut pa araw
day before yesterday	-	kaminsakuyab/kaminakuyab
earlier/a while ago	-	kaycheyaw
early	-	makalu
evening	-	mahep
every	-	maday
everyday	-	kararaw
every Monday	-	kalulunis
half	-	karan
hour	-	uras
immediately	-	ñeng/niyeng
just	-	tud
later	-	anchiyaw

last night	-	kamahep
last week	-	ka namna dumingu
many times	-	pirmi/masañib
midnight	-	avakan nu ahep
month	-	vuhan
noon	-	maraw
now	-	sichanguryaw
often	-	pirmi/masanib
on Monday	-	An Lunis
once/at one time	-	maypisa
seldom	-	mawayid
someday	-	an kadwan
soon/almost	-	kulang
this morning	-	kamavekhas
times	-	maypipira
today	-	sicharaw
tomorrow	-	andelak
tonight	-	sichamahep
until	-	manda
used to	-	sanay
usually	-	an kadwan
year	-	awan
last year	-	kaminsawan
next year	-	munut a awan
yesterday	-	kakuyab
yesterday afternoon	-	kakuyab nu makuyab

QUANTITIES

all	-	atavu
bundle	-	bedbed
can	-	lata
excess/more than	-	sobra
few/little	-	dekey/mayhahaw
five	-	dadima
full/filled	-	mapnu

hundred	-	siento
many/plenty/much	-	aru
one	-	asa
pile	-	
twenty	-	beinte
twenty centavos each	-	beinte sentimos
two	-	dadwa
two for twenty-five centavos	-	dadwa du beinte singku sentimos
whole/entire	-	atavu

COLORS

black	-	mavaheng
blue	-	blue
brown	-	brown
gold	-	gold
green	-	green
gray	-	gray
orange	-	orange
pink	-	rosas
red	-	mavaya
silver	-	silver
violet	-	violet
white	-	maydak
yellow	-	mayuhama

DESCRIPTIVES FOR PEOPLE

angry	-	milut/sumuli
bad	-	marahet/salbahi
beautiful	-	mavid
big	-	rakuh
cautious/careful	-	mawnung/makayhawa
clean	-	malinis
conceited/boastful	-	mutu su yangay, mayabang, hambog

dark complexion	-	mavaheng/negro
gentlemanly	-	maspek a mahakay
handsome	-	mavid a mahakay
happy/cheerful	-	masaya
honest/sincere	-	maydaydadayin ava
humble	-	mahbu su yangay
ignorant	-	ignoranti
intelligent/wise	-	masulib
mischievous/naughty	-	mapilyu
modest/refined	-	mapsek
noisy	-	malyak
old	-	malkem
pitiful	-	masisyen/makasiasi
polite/courteous	-	mañib
rich	-	maynakem
diligent/hard-working	-	mapangtu
dirty	-	marudit
drunk	-	nakaynum
fair complexioned	-	madadas/maydak
sad	-	mangsah
short	-	mavudis/dekey
shy	-	masnesneken
slow	-	mawadi
small	-	dekey
snobbish	-	suplada
stout/fat	-	matava
strict	-	istriktu
strong	-	mayet
stupid/dumb	-	stupidu/tuntu
tall	-	makarang/rakuh a tau
talkative	-	makadab
thin/slim	-	magulang
ugly	-	marahet
young	-	metdeh
pregnant	-	mawala

XXXI. DESCRIBING OBJECTS AND CONDITIONS

1. blunt	1. mangareh
2. cheap	2. mahumis
3. clean	3. malienis
4. deep	4 marahem
5. destroyed/broken	5. nararayaw
6. dry	6. makulay
7. durable	7. mahñi
8. empty	8. abu su minyan
9. expensive	9. maynin
10. foul-smelling	10. mavuyuk
11. fragrant	11. mabangu/masdep su anguy
12. full/fille	12. mapnu
13. hard/tough	13. makehnet
14. heavy	14. marahmet
15. high	15. matuhus
16. light	16. mapaw
17. long	17. manaru
18. loose	18. mabilong
19. low	19. mavudis
20. old	20. adan
21. rugged	21. maychaheveheveng
22. shallow	22. mavavaw
23. sharp	23. matalas
24. short	24. maynid
25. small	25. dekey
26. smooth/fine	26. mawhas\
27. smooth/levelled	27. maratay/ratay
28. soft/tender	28. mahma
29. square	29. square/kuwadrado
30. straight	30. deretcho
31. thick/dense	31. matukpoh
32. thin	32. mataripis
33. wet	33. mavasa

34.	wide	34. mawvung

XXXII. DESCRIPTIVE WORDS FOR CLOTHES

1.	bright colored	1. malanyag
2.	faded	2. nangupas
3.	pressed/ironed	3. pinlancha/niplanchaan
4.	tight/smug	4. maspet
5.	stained	5. mian su mancha
6.	wrinkled/creased	6. makuso

XXXIII. DESCRIPTIVE WORDS FOR FOOD

1.	alive	1. maviay
2.	bitter	2. mapayit
3.	bland	3. matavang
4.	cold	4. mahanebneb
5.	cooked	5. nahutu
6.	crisp	6. malutong
7.	decayed/spoiled/rotten	7. navungtut
8.	delicious/tasty	8. masdep
9.	fresh	9. presko
10.	hot/warm	10. makuhat
11.	hot as in pepper	11. mamchit
12.	mature/ripe	12. navaya
13.	nutritious	13. masustansiya
14.	raw	14. mata
15.	ripe (for fruits)	15. navaya
15.	salty	15. mapayit
16.	sour	16. mangalabichit
17.	sweet	17. mawnawnas
18.	young	18. mawnged

XXXIV. DESCRIPTIVE WORDS FOR THE WEATHER

1.	bad	1.	marahet u kawan\
2.	bright/clear	2.	mavid u kawan
3.	cloudy	3.	mademdem
4.	dark	4.	masari
5.	dusty	5.	maahbek
6.	humid	6.	mahteng
7.	muddy	7.	mahuta
8.	rainy	8.	machimoy
9.	windy	9.	masalawsaw

XXXV. BODY PARTS

1.	arm	1.	tachay
2.	armpit	2.	kedwan
3.	back	3.	dichud
4.	body	4.	karakuhan
5.	bone	5.	tuhang
6.	breasts	6.	suso
7.	buttocks	7.	datchan
8.	cheek	8.	pisngi/pisñi
9.	chest	9.	kalangangan
10.	elbow	10.	tadina
11.	elbow	11.	sichu
12.	eye	12.	mata
13.	eyelashes	13.	chichimit
14.	face	14.	danguy/muyin
15.	feet	15.	padang
16.	finger	16.	tanuru
17.	fontanel	17.	vuvu
18.	forehead	18.	muyin
19.	hand	19.	kakamay
20.	hair	20.	vuuk
21.	head	21.	uho
22.	heart	22.	tawul

23.	heel	23. teven
24.	hip	24. atang
25.	leg	25. altek
26.	lip	26. lips
27.	mouth	27. vivi
28.	nail	28. kuko
29.	nape	29. putuhan
30.	nose	30. mumudan
31.	palm	31. palad
32.	penis	32. gutay
33.	shoulder	33. pakuh
34.	skin	34. kudit
35.	sole	35. talampakan
36.	stomach	36. vedek
37.	thigh	37. paa
38.	toe	38. daliri ng paa
39.	tongue	39. rida
40.	tooth	40. n̄ipen
41.	vagina	41. kiribit
42.	waist	42. katinghan

XXXVI. PARTS OF PLANTS

1.	bud	1. ablak
2.	flower	2. savusavung/savung
3.	leaf	3. vuhung
4.	root	4. yamut
5.	seed	5. vutuh
6.	stem/branch	6. sanga

XXXVII. PARTS OF A TREE

1.	bark	1. kudit
2.	flower	2. savusavung/savung
3.	leaf	3. vuhung
4.	root	4. yamut

5.	trunk	5.	atngeh
6.	twig	6.	sanga

XXXVIII. VEGETABLES

1.	banana blossoms	1.	utut
2.	bean sprouts	2.	toge
3.	bitter melon/ampalaya	3.	palyak
4.	cabbage	4.	repolyo
5.	cassava	5.	kamoteng kahoy
6.	chinese cabbage/pechay	6.	pichay
7.	corn	7.	mayis
8.	cucumber	8.	pipino
9.	garlic	9.	bawang
10.	ginger	10.	anaha
11.	horse radish	11.	marunggay
12.	lettuce	12.	lichugas
13.	lima beans	13.	agayap
14.	mongo beans	14.	balatong/monggo
15.	mushroom	15.	tupu-tupo
16.	mustard	16.	ki
17.	okra	17.	okra
18.	onion	18.	bulyas
19.	pepper	19.	sili
20.	potato	20.	patatas
21.	raddish	21.	labanos
22.	snap beans	22.	abitsuwelas
23.	snow peas	23.	chicharo
24.	soy beans	24.	balatong
25.	string beans	25.	beans
26.	squash/pumpkin	26.	kalabasa
27.	swamp cabbage	27.	kangkong
28.	sweet potato	28.	wakay
29.	taro	29.	sudi
30.	tomato	30.	kamates
31.	white squash	31.	tavayay

32.	winged beans	32. sigarilyas
33.	yam (violete in color)	33. gachi
34.	yam (native turnip)	34. singkamas

XXXIX. FRUITS

1.	apple	1. apple
2.	banana	2. banana
3.	black java plum	3.
4.	breadfruit	4. chipuho
5.	calamansi (native lemon)	5. kalamansi
6.	cantaloupe	6. melon
7.	cashew	7.
8.	chestnut	8.
9.	coconut	9. ñiyoy
	young	mawneg a niyoy
	full of soft meat	
10.	grape	10. grapes
11.	guava	11. bayawas
12.	jackfruit	12. langka
13.	lanzones	13. lansones
14.	mango	14. mangga
15.	orange	15. kutay
16.	papaya	16. kabanu
17.	peanut	17. mani
18.	pomelo	18. suha
19.	sapodilla fruit	19.
20.	star apple	20. kaimito
21.	sugar apple	21. antis
22.	turnip	22. singkamas
23.	water melon	23. simon

XL. TREES

1.	abaca/Manila hemp	1. avaka
2.	bamboo	2. kawayan
3.	cocoa	3. kakaw
4.	coconut	4. niyoy
5.	coffee	5. kafi
6.	kapok	6. kapok
7.	mahogany	7. kamagong
8.	molave	8. molave
9.	narra	9. nala
10.	needle pine	10. aguho
11.	palms	
	anahaw	anahaw
	buri	buri
	nipa	nipa
12.	rattan	12, ratan/uway
13.	rubber	13. goma

XLI. ANIMALS

1.	bull	1. toro
2.	carabao/water buffalo	2. pagad
3.	cat	3. pusak
4.	chick	4. siwsiw
5.	chicken	5. manok
6.	cow	6. baka
7.	crocodile	7. vuwaya
8.	dog	8. chitu
9.	duck	9. pato
10.	frog	10. palaka
11.	gecko	11. tuko
12.	goat	12. kadin
13.	goose	13. gansa
14.	hen	14. inahing manok

15.	horse	15. kabayo
16.	lizard	16. geget
17.	monkey	17. monkey/pacheng
18.	mouse/rat	18. karam
19.	pig	19. bagu
20.	puppy	20. dekey a chitu
21.	rabbit	21. rabbit
22.	rooster	22. savungan
23.	sheep	23. kanyero
24.	snake	24. vuday
25.	tadpole	25. butete
26.	turtle	26. irang
27.	turkey	27. turkey

XLII. BIRDS

1.	crow	1. uwak
2.	dove/pigeon	2. paloma
3.	eagle	3. kuyab
4.	hawk	4. lawin
5.	owl	5. owl
6.	parrot	6. parrot
7.	sparrow	7. maya

XLIII. INSECTS

1.	ant	1. vuhawu
2.	bee	2. dabungan
3.	butterfly	3. butterfly/kudi babang
4.	chicken flea	4. hanip
5.	cockroach	5. ipes
6.	dragonfly	6. tutubi
7.	firefly	7. karurway
8.	flea	8. pulgas
9.	fly	9. langaw

10.	louse	10. kutu
11.	mosquito	11. tameneng
12.	moth	12. gamu-gamo
13.	spider	13. hawa
14.	termite	14. anay
15.	wasp	15. tapipi
16.	worm	16 duwachi

XLIV. NATURAL OCCURENCES AND ELEMENTS

1.	air/wind	1. salawsaw
2.	breeze	2. viyut
3.	cloud/fog/mist	3. demdem
4.	cyclone/tornado	4. ipu-ipo/buhawi
5.	dawn/sunrise	5. maysehsehdang
6.	dew	6. apon
7.	drizzle/shower	7. saliñisin
8.	dust	8. ahbek
9.	earthquake	9. nini
10.	fire/flame	10. apuy
11.	lightning	11. chidat
12.	moon	12. vuhan
13.	mud	13. huta
14.	rain	14. chimuy
15.	rainbow	15. rainbow
16.	sky/heaven	16. hangit
17.	smoke	17. ahub
18.	soil	18. tana
19.	star	19. vituhen
20.	steam	20. singaw
21.	stone	21. vatu
22.	sun	22. araw
23.	sunrise	23. kadada nu araw
24.	sunset	24. kaldep nu araw
25.	thunder	25. adoy
26.	typhoon	26. añin

27.	water	27. ranum
28.	wave	28. abkas

XLV. TOPOGRAPHICAL TERMS

1.	bay	1. look
2.	beach	2. kanayan
3.	creek	3. ahsung
4.	city	4. siyudad
5.	coast	5. simsiman
6.	field/farm	6. takey
7.	forest	7. kakaywan
8.	hill	8. tukon
9.	island	9. dekey a tana
10.	lake	10. lawa
11.	mountain	11. tukun
12.	mouth of river	12. bukana ng ilog
13.	ocean/sea	13. taw
14.	province	14. provinsiya
15.	region	15. region
16.	river	16. ahsung
17.	road/street	17. rarahan
18.	scenery	18. viyu
19.	spring	19. batis/bukal
20.	town	20. kavahayan
21.	village	21. nayon
22.	volcano	22. vulkan
23.	waterfall	23. waterfall

XLVI. PARTS OF THE HOUSE

1.	bathroom	1. banyo
2.	ceiling	2. kinsame
3.	dining room	3. kakanan
4.	door/doorway	4. pantaw
5.	downstairs	5. kagchin

6.	floor	6. tapi
7.	garage	7. garahi
8.	kitchen	8. kusina
9.	light	9. ralaken
10.	living room	10. sala
11.	post	11. poste
12.	porch	12. balkon
13.	railing	13. valat
14.	roof	14. vuvung
15.	room	15. kuwarto
16.	sink	16. lababo
17.	stairs	17. iskalayra
18.	toilet	18. kasilyas
19.	upstairs	19. tuhus
20.	wall	20. gada-gada
21.	window	21. bintan
22.	window ledge	22. pasamano

XLVII. THINGS IN THE HOUSE

1.	bed	1. kama
2.	bedspread	2. pungus nu kama
3.	blanket	3. ayub
4.	calendar	4. kalinda
5.	chair	5. bangko
6.	clock	6. riloh
7.	closet	7. palador
8.	curtain	8. kurtina
9.	dresser	9. tokador
10.	flower vase	10. flower vase
11.	mat	11. apin
12.	mirror	12. espiho
13.	mosquito net	13. muskitiro
14.	pillow	14 hangnan
15.	pillow case	15. pungus nu hangnan
16.	radio	16. radyo

XLVIII. KITCHEN UTENSILS

1.	basin	1. planggana
2.	bolo	2. lukoy
3.	bowl	3. madukung
4.	can opener	4. abri lata/can opener
5.	colander/strainer	5. siṁan/pañiṁan
6.	cup	6. tasa
7.	dining table	7. lamisa
8.	dipper	8. tabu
9.	faucet	9. gripo
10.	fork	10. tinidor
11.	glass	11. baso
12.	kettle	12. kaldiro
13.	knife/kitchen knife	13. kutchilyo
14.	ladle	14. pakul
15.	napkin	15. napkin
16.	oven	16. oven
17.	pail	17. balsa
18.	plate	18. panay
19.	saucer	19. platito
20.	shredder	20. panghahad
21.	spoon	21. kutchara
22.	stove	22. rapuyan
23.	table cloth	23. mantel
24.	teaspoon	24. kutcharita

IVATAN
Core Competencies

Topic 1: SOCIALIZING
Task 1.1: Meeting people briefly

Competencies	Basic	Intermediate	Advanced
1. To greet			
a. Formal			
b. Informal	Ara ka mangu? (How are you?)	Ara mangu viyay? (How's life?)	Ara mangu viyay ta? (How's our life?)
	Ara kamu mangu? (How are you?)		
		Jinu nangayan mu? (Where have you been?)	
	Jinu ngayan mu? (Whare are you going?)	Jinu ngayan mu? (Where are you going?)	
2. To respond to greetings			
a. Formal			
b. Informal	Ok/Mapya. (Fine/Good.)	Tiya, taytu aku pa mapya. (Here, I'm fine.)	
	Yapu ka jinu? (Where have you been?)	Tiya, taytu aku pa maviyay. (Here, I'm still alive.)	
		Tiya, taytu aku pa minawa. (Here, I'm still breathing.)	

	Du (place) ___. (In/At _____.)		
	Jaya. (Here.)	Jaya (Here.)	
	Dudaw. (There.)	Dudaw. (There.)	
	Dunguryaw. (There, yonder.)	Dunguryaw. (There.)	
3. To take leave			
a. Formal	Mangay aku na. (I'm going now.)	Mangay aku na. (I'm going now.)	
	Manma aku na. (I'will go now.)	Mangay aku na. (I'll go ahead.)	
b. Informal	Ngay. (Okay.)	Ngay, mangay aku na. (Okay, I'm going now.)	Taytu aku na mangay mu Mr. _____. (I'm leaving now, Mr. _____)
	Ngay. (Okay.)	Ngay, manma aku na. (Okay, I'll go ahead.)	Ngay, mavidin kamu pa. (Okay, Please stay behind.)

Task 1.2 Making and responding to informal introductions

1. To state names		
a. One's own	Yaken si (name) ___. (I am _____.)	(Name) ___u ngaran ku. (My name is _____.)
b. Others	Siya si (name) _____. (He/She is _____.)	(Name) u ngaran na. (_____is his/her name.)

		Sira sa (name) kan (name). (They are _____ and _____.)	Nu ngaran da sa _____ kan _____. (Their names are _____ and _____.)	
2.	To ask someone's name	Angu ngaran mu? (What's your name?)	Angu kadaday mu? (What's your nickname?)	Angu itawag da jimu? (How are you called?)
3.	To ask about personal information			
	a. age	Angu awan mu? (How old are you?)	Pira u awan mu? (What is your age?)	Angu awan mu sichanguryaw? (How old are you now?)
	b. Place of origin	Taga-jinu ka? (Where are you from?)	Jinu du Amerika? (Where in America?)	Taga-jinu ka du Amerika? (Where are you from in the States?)
	c. Marital Status	Naychakuvot ka na? (Are you married?)	Taytu pa abu kakuvot mu? (No husband/wife yet?)	Mian dana u kakuvot mu? (You have a husband/wife already?)
	d. Occupation	Angu trabaho mu? (What's your work/job?)	Angu trabaho mu jaya? (What's your work/job here?)	Angu trabaho mu du (agency)? (What's your work/job in _____?)
			Jinu paytrabahuan mu? (Where do you work?)	Angu parinin mu du Pilipinas a ya? (Why are you here in the Philippines?)
	e. Family	Ara jinu pamilya mu? (Where is your family?)	Ara jinu pamilya mu sichanguryaw? (Where is your family now?)	Jinu katdan da nu pamilya mu? (Where does your family stay?)
			Ara jinu ama kan ina mu? (Where are your father and mother now?)	
			Ara sa jinu kakakteh mu? (Where are your brothers and sisters?)	
			Angu trabaho nu ama/ina mu? (What does your mother/father do?)	
			Pira u awan ni ama/ina mu? (How old is your father/mother?)	

Pira sa u anak mu?
(How many children do you have?)

Pira u awan da?
(How old are they?)

4. To respond to questions on personal information

a. Age — (Age)

Metdeh aku pa _____.
(I'm still young, _____ only.)

Malkem aku na (age).
(I'm already old _____.)

b. Place of origin — Taga-(place) aku.
(I am from _____.)

Taga _____ aku, du _____.
(I am from _____ in _____.)

Yapu aku du _____.
(I came from _____, _____.)

c. Marital status — Umba.
(No.)

Abu pa, Metdeh aku pa.
(None yet, I'm still young.)

Taytu pa abu,.
(There is none yet.)

Oon.
(Yes.)

Oon, _____ u anak ku.
(Yes, I have _____ kids.)

Oon, _____ dana u anak ku.
(Yes, I have _____ already.)

d. Occupation — Peace Corps aku.
(I'm a Peace Corps.)

Peace Corps aku jaya.
(I'm Peace Corps here.)

e. Family — Ari du _____.
(There in _____.)

Ari du _____ u pamilya.
(My family is in _____.)

_____ u anak ku.
(I have _____ kids.)

_____dana u anak ku.
(I have _____ kids already.)

(Age) anus askan (age).
(_____ years old and _____.)

Nu mateneng ku am (age).
(My eldest is _____.)

Task 1.3 Explaining PCV assignment in casual conversation

1.	To ask what work someone does/will do	Angu trabaho mu? (What's your work/job?)	Angu trabaho mu jaya? (What's your work here?)	Angu parinin mu jaya? (What are you doing here?)
2.	To describe work in terms of employer/affiliation	PCV aku. (I am a PCV.)	Maytrabaho aku du Department of _____. (I work with the Department of _____.)	
		Extension worker aku. (I am an extension worker.)		May-trabahu aku du Department of _____ su dadwa ka kawan. (I'll work with the Department of _____ for 2 years.)
3.	To ask more information about one's work	Angu trabahu mu du Department of _____. (What's your work/job with the Department of _____?)	Angu klase nu trabaho u parinin mu jaya? (What kind of work are you going to do here?)	
4.	To state more information about one's work	Sidungen ku sa u tau-tau jaya. (I'll help the people here.)	Maytrabaho aku du _____ du kapanidung sira su maytake-takey/mangamong/titser. (I work with _____ to help the farmers/fishermen/teachers.)	Maytrabaho aku du _____ su dadwa ka kawan du kapanidung sira su maytakettakey/manganong/titser. (I work with the _____ for 2 years to help the farmers/fishermen/teachers.)
		Maytaketakey. (Farmers.)		
		Mangamong. (Fishermen.)		
		Titser. (Teacher.)		

Task 1.4 Meeting the host family for the first time

1.	To greet	Ara ka/kamu mangu? (How are you?)	Taytu kami mapya jaya (We're fine here.)
2.	To respond to greetings	Mapya. (Fine/Good.)	
3.	To introduce oneself	Yaken si _____. (I am _____.)	
		Taga- _____ aku. (I'm from _____.)	
4.	To express appreciation to HF for hosting PCV		Mapya ta makey kamu nu Americano a matda jinu. (It's good that you like Americans to stay with you.)
5.	To ask about family's condition	Ara mangu viyay jaya? (How's life here?)	
6.	To tell something about one's (family's) condition	Mapya. (Fine/Good.)	Taytu kami mapya jaya. (We're fine here.) Mapya u niyani namen. (Our harvest was good.) Kararaw kami makaru su among. (Everyday we catch plenty of fish.) Ankadwan an mapya u niyani, ankadwan am umba. (Sometimes that harvest is good, sometimes it is not.)

7.	To show PCV around the house	Niyaya u kwarto mu. (This is your room.)	Kadya, niyaya u kwarto mu. (Come., this is your room.)	
		Niyaya u kusina. (This is the kitchen.)		Ari _____ du wanan mu. (The _____ is one your right side.)
		Banyo. (Bathroom.)		Ari _____ du huli mu. (The _____ is on your left side.)
		Kasilyas. (Toilet.)		Ari _____du dichud. (The _____ is at the back.)
8.	To ask location of (part of the house)	Ara jinu u _____? (Where is the _____?)	Ara jinu u _____ jaya? (Where is the _____ here?)	
9.	To encourage someone to get some rest	Maynihah ka. (To rest.)	Makey ka maynihah? (You want to rest?)	Maynihah ka sichanguryaw bago ta kuman. (You may rest now before we eat.)
10.	To excuse oneself	Ngay, manma aku na. (Ok, I'll go ahead.)	Excuse me, mayhihah aku pa. (Excuse me, I'll rest for a while.)	Excuse me, mangay aku pa du kwarto. (Excuse me, I'm going to my room.)

Task 1.5 Making small talk about personal information

1.	To ask questions on personal life			
	a. Travel	Ara mangu biyahe? (How's the trip?)	Pira ka uras biyahe yapu du Amerika. (How many hours is the trip from America?	Mayendes u biyahe yapu du Amerika? (Is the trip from America a long one?
	b. Length of stay in the Philippines	Nayendes ka nadja? (Have you been here long?)		Kangu ka pa nawara du Pilipinas aya? (When did you arrive here in the Philippines?)
	c. Language learned	Nachinanawu ka sa Ivatan? (Did you study Ivatan?)	Jinu pinachinanawan mu su Ivatan? (Where did you study Ivatan?)	

	Masulib ka manivatan? (You know how to speak Ivatan?)	Masulib ka na manivatan? (You know already know how to speak Ivatan?)	Makaintindi ka su Ivatan? (Do you understand Ivatan?)
d. Residence	Jinu katdan mu? (Where do you stay/live?)	Jinu katdan mu du (Barangay). (Where do you stay in _____.)	Angu apelyido nu pamilya katdan mo? (What's the name of the family you're living with?)
	Jinu anchi u katdan mu? (Where will you stay/live?)		
e. Educational Attainment	Angu nikavus mu? (What (course) did you finish?)	Angu kurso nikavus mu? (What course did you finish?)	Angu u pinachinanawan mu du kolehiyo? (What did you study in college?)
	Angu kurso mu? (What is your course?)		
f. Place of origin (temperature/ climate)	Mahanebneb du states? (Is it cold inthe States?)	Angu kawan sichanguryaw du States? (What is the season in the States now?)	Angu kawan sichanguryaw jinu? (What is the season in your place now?)
2. To respond to questions on personal information			
a. Travel	Mapya. (Fine/Good.)	Mapya. (Fine/Good.)	
		Manggagah. (Tiring.)	
b. Length of stay in Philippines	Umba, 3 pa ka araw/domingo/ vuhan. (No, just 3 days/weeks/months.)	Kawara ku pa ka _____. (I only arrived last _____.)	Umba, tatdu ku pa ka araw jaya. (No, I've only been here for 3 days.)

c. Language learned	Oon, nachinanawu aku du (training site). (Yes, I studied at _____.)	Oon, nachinanawu aku su Ivatan du (training site). (Yes, I studied Ivatan at _____.)	Oon, nachinanawu aku su dekey a Ivatan. (Yes, I studied a little Ivatan.)
	Oon, masulib aku. (Yes, I know.)	Oon, pero dekey. (Yes, a little.)	Masulib aku maylilyak su Ivatan. (I know how to speak Ivatan.
	Oon, makaintindi aku. (Yes, I understand.)	Oon, masulib aku maylilyak su Ivatan. (Yes, I know how to speak Ivatan.)	Oon, aru dana chapatak ku.a Ivatan. (Yes, I already know a lot in Ivatan.)
d. Residence	Du _____. (In/At _____.)	Matda aku du _____. (I stay/live in _____.)	
	Jaya du _____. (Here in/at _____.)	Matda aku anchi du _____. (I will stay in/at _____.)	
	Dunguryaw. (There.)		
e. Educational attainment	course/degree (state)		
f. Place of origin (Temperature/ Climate)	Oon, mahanebneb. (Yes, very cold.)	Oon, makuhat. (Yes, it's hot.)	

Task 1.6 Informing host family about intention of stepping-out

1. To express one's intention to leave	Kumaru aku. (I'm leaving.)	Mian ngayan ku. (I'm going somewhere.)	Mian ngayan ku gichamavukhas/ chamakuyab/sichamahep. (I'm going somewhere this morning/ afternoon/tonight.)
2. To ask where one is going	Jinu? (Where?)		

		Jinu ngayan mu? (Where are you going?)	Jinu ngayan mu aya? (Where are you going?)	
3.	To state where one is going	Du _____. (There in/at _____.) Dunguryaw. (There.)	Du gagan. (Just outside.)	Mangay aku du _____. (I'm going to the _____.) Mangay aku du vahay ni _____.) (I'm going to the house of _____.)
4.	To ask one's purpose for leaving	Angu parinin mu dawri? (What are you going to do there?)	Angu parinin mu du _____? (What will you do in _____.) Angu yangay mu dawri? (Why are you going there?)	Angu pa uyangay mu dawri? (Why do you go there?)
5.	To state one's purpose for leaving	Bisitahen ku si (name of person). (I'm going to visit _____.)	Chiban ku pa u project namen du (site of assignment). (I'm going to visit our project in/at (site of assignment).)	Machisisirin akupa di _____. (I have to talk to _____.)

Task 1.7 Explaining PCV project assignment to the local community

1.	To ask about PCV's project	Angu project mu? (What is your project?) Angu plano mu? (What is your plan?)	Angu project aya parinin mu? (What project are you doing?) Angu pinaplano mu aya a parinin? (What are you planning to do?)	Angu project aya plano mu du site mu? (What project are you planning to do at your site?)
2.	To state the project and/or plans	(State name of project.)	_____ u project ku. (My project is _____.) Mamarin aku su _____. (I will make _____.)	

			Nu project ku an kumapet du _____. (My project is about _____.)	Plano ku mamarin su _____. (I'm planning to make _____.)
3.	To ask how project will address needs of the community	Para jinu uri?	Angu maysidung na nawri? (What's that for?) (What help can that give?)	Angu maysidung na nawri du (How can that be of help?) tau-tau. (How can that be of help to the people.?)
4.	To state how project will address needs of the community	Dagdag ya du tangdan da.	Dagdag ya du tangdan da (An additional income to them.) daily wage.)	(An additional income to their
5.	To ask about PCV's role in the project	Angu trabaho mu du project aya? (What is your job/role in the project?)		
6.	To state PCV's role in the project	Sidungen ku sa u maytaketakey/ mangamong. (I will help the farmers/fishermen.)		
			Maymuhamuha kami su _____.) (We will plant _____.)	Machimiting aku du teachers jaya. (To have meeting with the teachers here.)
			Mamarin kami su _____. (We will make _____.)	Sumidung aku manta su (fundo/libro). (To help look for _____.)

Task 1.8 Expressing humor

1.	To tell a joke	Mian'joke ku. (I have a joke.)	Mian chapatak ku a mavid a joke. (I know of a good joke.)	
			Mian chapatak ku a mangayayak a "joke". (I know of a funny joke.)	

a. Angu du Hapon u marahet?
(What's ugly in Japanese?)

b. Angu?
(What?)

a. Akmay-imu?
(Literally: looks like you.)
: Spoken with a Japanese accent.

2.	To respond to a joke	Angu uri? (What is it?)	Ngay, angu uri? (What is it?)
		Oon, corny. (Oh! it's corny.)	Mangayayak ava. (It's not funny.)
		Ok, ah. (That's good.)	Ok, u joke mu, a! (Your joke is good.)

TOPIC 2: LANGUAGE TO MANAGE LEARNING
Task 2.1: Identifying language to be used in communication

Competencies	Basic	Intermediate	Advanced
1. To state level of ability to speak TL	Masulib aku ava manivatan. (I don't know how to speak Ivatan.)	Uyod aku ava masulib a manivatan. (I don't speak Ivatan very well.)	Papere chapatak ku. (I know just a few words.)
	Masulib aku manivatan. (I know how to speak Ivatan.)	Masulib aku pero dekey. (I know but just a little.)	
2. To state level of ability to undersand TL	Makaintindi aku su dekey. (I can understand a little.)	Uyod ku ava maintindi. (I don't understand very well.)	

Task 2.2 Making request about manner of speech

1. To ask someone to repeat	Pirwahen/Maparin an pirwahen. (Repeat/Please repeat.)	Pirwahen mu pa. (Please repeat.)
2. To verify another person's understanding	Angu? (What?)	
	Angu kunmu?/Angu vinata mu? (What did you say?)	
3. To ask someone to pause/stop speaking for a moment	Niyeng ava. (Wait a minute.)	Kawadian mu. (Slow down (slowly).

Task 2.3 Eliciting meanings in TL

1. To ask for meaning	Angu u (English word)? (What is _____?)	Angu u chakey na vatahen nu (English word)?

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	(Definition/ Explanation)		(What does _____ mean?) Angu u vatahen mu aya? (What do you mean?/What are you saying?)
2.	To state meaning	(Meaning).	
3.	To ask how to say something in TL	Angu (English word) du Ivatan? (What is _____ in Ivatan?)	Maypangu ku vatahen u (English word) du Ivatan? (How do I say _____ in Ivatan?)
4.	To state how to say something in TL	(Ivatan word)	(Ivatan word) ya du Ivatan. (It's _____ in Ivatan.)
5.	To ask appropriateness of certain expressions in a given situation	Ari husto? (Is it correct?)	Ari husto vinata ku? (Did I say it right?)

Task 2.4 Ensuring communication is clear

1.	To state lack of understanding	Maintindi ku ava. (I don't understand.)	Maintindi ku ava u votahen mu. (I don't understand what you're saying.)
2.	To state confusion	Malito aku. (I'm confused.)	
3.	To confirm understanding	Maintindi ku. (I understand.)	Maintindi ku na imu. (I understand you now.)

TOPIC 3: FOOD
Task 3.1: Finding about (new) food

Competencies	Basic	Intermediate	Advanced
1. Toa sk name of food	Angu ya/uri/nunguryaw? (What's this/that/that?)	Angu itawag mu ja/dawri/dunguryaw? (What do you call this/that/that?)	
2. To state name of food	(Name of food) ya/uri/nunguryaw. (It's/That's _____.)		
3. To ask about taste of food	Angu taham na? (What's the taste?)	Angu taham na niya/nunguryaw/nawri? (What's the taste of this/that/that?)	
4. To describe taste of food.	_____ ya/uri/nunguryaw. (It's _____.)		
	Manawnas. (Sweet.)		
	Mapayit. (Salty.)		
	Mangpad. (Bitter.)		
	Manchit. (Spicy.)		
	Mangalabichit. (Sour.)		
	Matavang. (Bland.)		
5. Toa sk how food is prepared	Maypangu ya rutungan? (How is this cooked.)	Maypangu mu ya rutungan? (How do you cook this?)	

	Kuditan mu. (Peel it.)	Kuditan ya. (You peel this (the skin) off.) Pakaruhen mu vutoh. (Remove the seed.)	

Task 3.3. Offering/responding to an offer of (new) food

1. To offer food	Manghap ka. (Get/Have some.)	Manghap ka pa. (Get/Have some more.) Tahaman mu ya. (Taste this/Try it.)	
2. To respond to offer of food by accepting	Ngay. (Okay.) Jus mamahes. (Thank you.)		
3. To respond to offer of food by refusing	Anchiyaw. (Later on, thanks.) Makey aku ava. (I don't like.)	Ngay, mabsuy aku pa. (Thanks, I'm still full.)	
4. To state reason for request	Mabsuy aku. (I'm full.) Bawal, e. (It's not good for me.)	Tayka ku pa kuman. (I've just finished eating.)	Kuman aku ava su _____. (I don't eat _____.)
5. To encourage/ insist someone try food offered	Kapanghap mu pa. (Have/Get some more.)		

6. To describe how food is prepared			
	a. Method	Pinirito. (Deep-fried.)	Nipirito. (It's deep-fried.)
	b. Temperature	Masdesdep an makuhat. (It's better if it's served hot.)	
	c. Form	Mata. (Raw.)	Rutungan u _____. (The _____ is cooked.)
	d. Consistency	Mahaneng. (It's oily/greasy.)	
		Maasoy. (It is soupy.)	
		Makulay/Arava u asoy. (Dry/There's no broth.)	
	e. Parts	Mian asi kan tava. (There's meat/fat.)	
		Tuhatuhang. (Bones.)	
	f. Ingredients	Mian (ingredients). (There's _____.)	

Task 3.2 Finding out how to eat new food

1. To ask manner of eating food		Maypangu ya kanen? (How do you eat this?)	
2. To explain/ describe manner of eating		Akteven mu. (You cut it.)	Aktekteven ya. (Cut this (into pieces).)

Kakan mu pa.
(Eat some more.)

Kuman dana.
(C'mon, eat.)

Masnek ka ava.
(Don't be shy.)

Task 3.4 Preparing food

1. To ask about need for food/drink

Mapteng ka?
(Are you hungry?)

Mawaw ka?
(Are you thirsty?)

Makey ka kuman/minum?
(Would you like (something) to eat/drink?)

Angu chakey mu kanen/inumen?
(What would you like to eat/drink?)

Makey ka nu inumen?
(Would you care for something to drink?)

2. To state need for food/drink

Mapteng aku.
(I'm hungry.)

Mawaw aku.
(I'm thirsty.)

Makey aku kuman/minum.
(I'd like to eat/drink _____.)

Makey aku nu (name of food).
(I like/want _____.)

3. To ask about ingredients needed

Angu sa u rekado na niya?
(What are the ingredients of this?)

Kian (name of ingredients) na niya?
(Does this have _____?)

Pinangayan mu ya su (name of ingredients).
(Did you put _____ in it?)

Angu nisirbi mu jaya?
(What did you use in this?)

TOPIC 4: SHOPPING
Task 4.1: Locating sources of needed items

Competencies	Basic	Intermediate	Advanced
1. To ask sources of needed items	Mian (needed item) du (place). (Is there _____ in _____.)	Jinu panadiwan su (needed item). (Where can I buy _____?) Mian dakawan ja su _____? (Do they sell _____ here?)	Jinu paru panadiwan su (needed item)? (Where do you think can I buy _____?)
2. To state sources of needed item	Ja/Dudaw/Dunguryaw. (Just here/there/there.) Sigurado du (name of source). (Maybe in/at _____.) Dudaw. (There.)	Pruyban mu (name of source). (Try the _____.) Tarek a mian du (name of source). (There might be (some) in/at _____.)	Pruyban mu du (name of source) ta tarek a mian. (Try at/in _____ and you might find one.)

Task 4.2 Selecting items

1. To ask what item is needed	Angu chitahen mu/niyo? (What are you looking for?) Angu kaylangan mi/niyo? (What do you need?) Angu chakey mo/niyo? (What do you want?)	Angu chitahen niyo, Mr./Mrs.? (What are you looking for Mr./Mrs. ?) Angu chakey/kaylangan niyo, Mr./Mrs. ? (What do you want/need, Mr./Mrs.?)	
2. To state what item is needed	Mian (needed item) niyo? (Do you have _____?)	Maparin a chiban u (item) niyo? (Can I see you _____?)	Makey sana aku manadiw su (needed item). (I'd like to buy (some) _____.)

3.	To ask preference about needed item	Angu color/size? (What color/size?)	Angu color chakey mu? (What color do you like?)	
4.	To state preferences about needed items	(Color/Size.)	Makey aku nu (color/size)? (I like _____.)	(I like _____.)
		Mian (color/size)? (Is there _____?/Do you have?)		
5.	To ask where an item is located within a market area or store	Jinu u (location)? (Where's the _____.)	Jinu u (location) ja? (Where's the _____ here?)	
6.	To give direction within a market area or within a store	Katangked nu (location). (Beside the _____.)		
		Du (location). (In/At _____.)		

Task 4.3 Determining price

1.	To ask price	Manipira? (How much?)	Manipira u (_____) nu item? (How much is _____ of _____?)	
		Manipira ya/uri/u nunguryaw. (How much is this/that/that?)		
2.	To state price	_____ pesos. (_____ pesos.)	_____ pesos u (quantity). (_____ pesos _____)	
		_____ pesos dana. (Only/Just _____ pesos.)		Ituroh ko na jimu su _____ pesos. (I'll just give it to you for _____ pesos.)
3.	To complain about the price	Jaynin na! (It's expensive!)	Aysus, jaynin na! (It's too expensive!)	

4.	To negotiate a bargain	Arava discount? (Is there no discount?)	Maparin may discount. (Can I get a discount?)	
5.	To insist on original price	Maparin pa ava pakaruan uri? (The price can't be reduced further/ I can't reduce the price for that anymore.)		
6.	To agree to a price	Ngay dana. (Alright.)		
7.	To disagree with price(And not make a purhase)	Maynin! Inulay mu na! (It's expensive! Never mind/Don't bother.) Inulay mu na. (Never mind/Don't bother.)	Jaynin inulay mu na. (It's so expensive, never mind/ don't bother.)	
8.	To pay	Tiya u pamaga ku. (Here is my payment.)		
9.	To ask for change (if purchase is made	Sinsilyo ku? (My change?)	Miss, mian pa u sinsilyo ku du _____. (Miss, I still have some change from the _____.)	
10.	To ask for correct change	Kulang ya. (It's not enough.)	Kulang u sinsilyo niyo. (You didn't give me enough change.)	Miss, mian pa u sinsilyo ku du _____. (Miss, I still have some change from the _____.)
11.	To ask for a receipt	Nu resibo ku. (Where is my receipt.)		
12.	To give a receipt	Tiya. (Here it is.)	Tiya u resibo mu/niyo. (Here is your receipt.)	

TOPIC 5: TRANSPORTATION
Task 5.1: Taking local transportation

Competencies	Basic	Intermediate	Advanced
1. To state desired local destination	Du (desired destination). (To _____.)	Makey aku mangay du _____. (I would like to go to _____.)	
2. To ask best type of transportation	Angu sakayan ku? (What means of transportation will I take?)	Angu hapen ku sakayan? (What ride do I take?)	Maparin ayamen yapu jaya manda du (desired destination)? (Could one walk to _____ from here?)
3. To state best type of transportation	(Means of transportation).	Sumakay ka du (means of transportation). (Take a _____.)	Arava u dyip dawri. Kaylangan may (means of transportation) ka. (There are no jeepneys there. You need to take a _____.)
4. To ask location of pick-up points for local transportation	Sumakay aku jinu? (Where will I take a ride?)		
5. To state location of pick-up point	Jinu, stasyon nu dyip? (Where's the jeepney station?) Masngen du _____. (Near the _____.)		
6. To ask route of vehicle	Mangay ya jinu? (Where is this (vehicle) going?)	Manahan ya jinu? (Where does this vehicle pass?)	Manahan ya du _____? (Will this pass by/through _____?)
7. To state route of vehicles	Du _____. (In/At/Through _____.)	Manahan ava ya du _____. (This won't pass through _____.)	
8. To state destination if not already stated	Du _____. (In/At/Through _____.)	Gumchin aku du _____. (I'll get off at _____.)	

9. To ask fare	Manipira? (How much?)	Manipira mamanda du _____. (How much is it up to _____.)	
10. To state fare	P _____.	P _____ du asa. (P _____ each.)	
11. To ask for change	Sinsilyo ku? (My change please?)	Manipira u pamasahe? (How much is the fare?)	
12. To ask where to get off for a given destination	Jinu agchinan ko? (Where will I get off?)		
13. To state where to get off on a given destination	Ja/Dudaw. (Here/There.) Du kanto. (At the corner.)	Ja dana. (I'm getting off here.)	
14. To ask the driver to stop vehicle	Para! (Stop!)		

Task 5.2 Taking a trip

1. To state destination out of town	Mangay aku du _____.	Makey aku mangay du _____. (I'm going to _____.)	(I'd like to go to _____.)
2. To ask about best type of transportation to take	Maparin a may _____ mangay du (location). (Can I take a _____ to (location)?)	Angu maparin ku sakayan mangay du (state destination)? (What ride should I take in going to _____?)	
3. To state best type of transportation to take	Bapor. (Boat/Ship.) Eroplano. (Airplane.)	Kailangan may bapor ka. (You need to take the boat/ship.)	

4.	To ask location of given transportation center	Ara jinu terminal? (Where's the terminal?)		
5.	To state location of transportation center	Masngen du _____. (Near the _____.)		
6.	To ask destination	Jinu ngayan mu? (Where are you going?)		
7.	To ask the schedule of services to the stated destination or length of trip	Kararaw? (Everyday.)	Mayvuh an holiday? (Only on holiday?) Angu uras kakaru/kawara nu (transportation)? (What time does the transportation leave/arrive?)	Manngu su kayendes u biyahe yapu jaya manda du (destination)? (How long is the trip from here to (destination)?
8.	To state schedule of trip	Alas-onse. (Eleven o'clock.)	Kumaru an _____. (It leaves at _____.)	Kumaru u bus an (time) as mawara an. (The bus leaves at _____ and arrives at _____.)
9.	To ask distance of trip	Pira ka uras u biyahe? (How long is the trip?/How many hours is the trip?) Marayi ja ya? (Is it far from here?)	Pira ka kilometro manda du _____? (How many kilometers is it to _____?) Marayi uri ja ya? (Is that far from here?)	
10.	To state distance of trip	Nga _____ kilometro. (Around _____ kilometers.) Masngen ja.		

		(It's near here.)	
11.	To ask if ticket if to be one way or round trip	One way? (One way?)	Makey ka nu _____ ticket? (Would you like _____ ticket?) Angu chakey mu ticket one way anmana round trip? (What ticket would you like, one way or a round trip?)
12.	To ask payments procedure (when/ who) topay	Jinu pamagan? (Where will I pay?)	
13.	To state payment procedure	Du conductor/driver.. (To the conductor/driver.) Ja. (Here.)	

TOPIC 6: HEALTH
Task 6.1: Getting medical help

Competencies	Basic	Intermediate	Advanced
1. To state that one is sick	Mahuhod aku. (I feel dizzy.)	Akmay maganit aku. (I think I'm sick.)	Marahet inaynawan ku takwan maynguhat aku. (I'm not feeling wel because I have a fever.)
	Narawa aku. (I'm wounded.)	Marahet inaynawan ku. (I'm not feeling well.)	
		Akmay maynguhat aku. (Looks like I'm coming down with a fever.)	
2. To state body parts that hurts	Maynin uho ku. (My headaches/I have a headache.)	Maynin uho ku. (My head aches./I've a headache.)	Maynin uho ku takwan du puyat. (My head aches because of lack of sleep.)
3. To state need for help	Sidungen mu yaken. (Help me.)	Kaylangan ku sidung mu. (I need your help.)	Maparin mu yaken a sidungen? (Can you please help me?)
4. To state need for medical supplies	Ara u medisina mu? (Do you have some medicine?)	Kaylangan ku u mapaduktor. (I need to see the doctor.)	Kaylangan ku minum su medisina. (I need to take (some) medicine.)
	Mian aspirin mu? (Do you have some aspirin?)	Makey aku magpa ospital (I want to go to the hospital.)	Kailangan ku mangay du ospital. (I need to go to the hospital.)
	Makey aku nu aspirin. (I want (some) aspirin.)		
5. To ask where medical help can be obtained	Ara jinu botika? (Where is the drug store?)	Jinu ospital ja? (Where is the hospital here?)	
		Masngen ja u hospital? (Is the hospital near here?)	

6.	To state where medical help can be obtained	Du bayan. (In town.) Masngen du timban. (Near the church.)		
7.	To ask direction to a medical facility/service	Jinu vahay nu doktor? (Where is the doctor's house?) Aru jinu ospital? (Where's the hospital?)	Jinu kavuyan ku su vahay ni Doktor? (Where can I find the doctor's home?)	
8.	To ask for availability medical help/ service	Si Dr. Reyes? of	Ara si Dr. Reyes? (Is Dr. Reyes in?)	(Is Dr. Reyes in?)
9.	To state availability/ inavailability of medical help/ service	Taytu. (He's here.) Ari du sahad. (He's inside.)	Ari changuryaw du ospital si Dr. Cruz. (Dr. Cruz is in the hospital now.)	Anchiyaw pa mawara si Dr. Cruz. (Dr. Cruz is coming in later.) Mawara ava si Dr. Cruz sicharaw. (Dr. Cruz is not coming today.)

IVATAN

GLOSSARY

Mary Rose Elep
Material Developer

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sincere thanks go to Dr. Arthur G. Crisfield, Training Officer, who initiated the development of a glossary for use by Peace Corps Volunteers at Pre-Service Training; Language Coordinators Yda Liongson and Betchie Jabson who headed the first group that worked on glossaries and who developed this Tagalog glossary; Tony Ordiz and Fe Quijano, Language Coordinator and Assistant Language Coordinator, respectively, who continued to refine the work through the Language Materials Development Project; Mary Rose Elep who provided additional items and editorial assistance; and other Peace Corps Staff who contributed to the making of this material.

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Explanatory Notes

The words appearing in this glossary are based on the Core Competencies used at Pre-Service Training. However, other relevant vocabulary has been included for PCV's continuing language study at their sites.

Abbreviations used are the following:

N	Noun
V	Ver
ADV	Adverb
ADJ	Adjective
P	Pronoun
C	Conjunction/Connector
Q	Question Word
PA	Particle
EX	Expression
PP	Preposition
PV	Pseudo Ver
A-F	Actor Focus
O-F	Object Focus
L-F	Locative Focus
I-F	Instrumental Focus
B-F	Benefactive Focus
IMP	Imperative
INF	Infinitive
Var	Variant

As a guide to proper pronunciation, accent marks are used to indicate which syllable or syllables are to be stressed.

An acute accent (/) is used to mark the strongest stress in the word while the circumflex accent (^) is used when the final syllable is stressed and at the same time has a glottal stop.

The appendix contains a list of all roots of the verbs found in the glossary.

abogádo	(N)	lawyer
Abríl	(N)	April
aktékteven	(V)	to slice/cut into pieces (INF); slice (IMP)
aktevén	(V)	cut
adán,	(ADJ)	old things
agchínan	(EX)	where will you get off
Agósto	(N)	August
ahbú	(ADV)	below; under
ahúb	(N)	smoke
ahsúng	(N)	creek
ak-key	(N)	appetite
akmáy	(PP)	looks like; as is; similar
alá/alás	(PA)	time marker as in alas kuwatro
amâ	(N)	father
Amerikáno	(N)	American
among	(N)	fish
an	(PA)	future time marker
an	(C)	if
anak	(N)	child
aneney	(EX)	ouch
an Biérnes	(ADV)	on Friday
anchi	(PA)	future marker
anchi	(V)	well
anchiyaw	(C)	afterwards/later
andelak,	(ADV)	tomorrow
an Dumingo	(ADV)	on Sunday
ankadwán	(ADV)	sometimes; occasionally
ankadwán dana	(ADV)	next time
anem,	(ADJ)	six
anghén	(ADJ)	how var. MAYPANGU
angu	(Q)	what
angut	(N)	smell; odor
an Huwébes	(ADV)	on Thursday
ani	(N)	harvest
anín	(N)	typhoon
an Lunes	(ADV)	on Monday
an Martes	(ADV)	on Thursday
an Miyerkules	(ADV)	on Wednesday
anmangu	(Q)	when (future)
aneb	(N)	shutter
an Sabado	(ADV)	on Saturday
anus	(N)	year
ápat	(ADJ)	four
apelyido	(N)	surname
apon	(N)	dew
apóy	(N)	fire
aran,	(C)	even
aranangu	(P)	anything; whatever
arajinu	(Q	where (existential locative)

aru	(ADJ)	plenty; lots
arava	(P)	none var ABU
araw	(N)	day; sun
as	(C)	and
asa	(ADJ)	one
asapuho	(ADJ)	ten
asi,	(N)	meat; fruit
asin	(N)	salt
asoy	(N)	soup
asukar	(N)	sugar
atbáy	(V)	to answer (INF); will answer (A-F)
atamu	(P)	all; everyone; everything
atép	(N)	roof
antis	(N)	sugar apple
avang	(N)	nape
avu	(N)	ash
awan	(N)	age
aytu	(V)	there is/are/was/were will be/has/have
ayub	(N)	blanket
babay	(EX)	goodbye
bago	(ADV)	before Var. MANAM
baka	(N)	cow
balita	(N)	news
balita	(V)	bring/tell the news
banyo	(N)	bathroom
bapor	(N)	boat; ship
barangay	(N)	small community
bas	(N)	bus
baso	(N)	drinking glass
basta	(C)	as long as
bawal	(PV)	not allowed; prohibited
bawang	(N)	garlic
bayawas	(N)	guava
bedbed	(N)	string; bundle
beer	(N)	beer
beinte	(ADJ)	twenty
beinte singko	(ADJ)	twenty-five
bilin	(N)	request; order
binata	(N)	young man; bachelor
bisita	(N)	visitor; guest
bisitahen	(V)	visit/see (IMP); will be visited (O-F)
biyahe	(N)	journey; trip; travel
bote	(N)	bottle
botika	(N)	drugstore
buena manu	(N)	first customer
bulyas	(N)	onions
chadaw	(N)	love
chamahep	(ADV)	tonight

chamakuyab	(ADV)	this afternoon
chamavukhas	(ADV)	this morning
chapatak	(PV)	know
chiban	(V)	to see; to look at somebody; will see at somebody
chidat	(N)	lightning
chita	(V)	to look for (INF); will look for (A-F)
chichimit	(N)	eyelid
chichiray	(N)	eyebrow
chimuy	(N)	rain
chimuy	(V)	to rain (INF)
chinagagan	(ADJ)	tired; exhausted
chito	(N)	dog
chivan	(V)	to come along (INF, A-F)
combinto	(N)	convent
conduktor	(N)	conductor
da	(PA)	they; them
dadima	(ADJ)	five
dadwa	(ADJ)	two
dagdag	(ADJ)	additional
dakaw	(V)	to sell (INF)
dakawan	(N)	store
dalaga	(N)	a young lady; an unmarried woman
dana	(EX)	expression used in convincing someone to do a favor
dangu	(Q)	whose
danguy	(N)	face
danum	(N)	water
dawa	(C)	that is why
dawri/dudaw	(P)	there (near the listener but far from the speaker)
dekey	(ADJ)	little; small
dichud	(ADJ)	at the back of
diretso	(ADV)	straight ahead; directly
disisaes	(ADJ)	sixteen
disisiyete	(ADJ)	seventeen
disinuwebe	(ADJ)	nineteen
disiotso	(ADJ)	eighteen
maydisna	(V)	sit (IMP); to sit (INF); will sit (A-F)
disnan	(N)	chair
Disyembre	(N)	December
diyes	(ADJ)	ten
dos	(ADJ)	two
dose	(ADJ)	twelve
du	(C)	while; when
du		place marker meaning in, at
dunguryaw	(P)	there (yonder)
dyip	(N)	jeepney

Enero	(N)	January
eroplano	(N)	airplane
espihu	(N)	mirror
eskuwelahan	(N)	school
gagan	(ADV)	outside
gatas	(N)	milk
gisa	(V)	saute
gisahen	(V)	is being sauteed (O-F)
gumchin	(V)	go down; get off (IMP, A-F)
Hapon	(N)	Japanese (people)
huli	(ADV)	left
Hulyo	(N)	July
Hunyo	(N)	June
husto	(ADJ)	correct; right
huvuk	(ADJ)	middle
ichadaw	(N)	love
ichan	(N)	main dish; viand
ikuhat	(V)	to hate (INF, A-F)
imu	(P)	you (singular) Var KA
ina	(N)	mother
inapoy	(N)	cooked rice
inaynawan	(N)	feeling
inmaya	(N)	ember
intindi	(V)	to understand (INF, O-F)
Insik	(N)	Chinese; Taiwanese
inulay mu na	(EX)	never mind; don't bother
irutung	(N)	firewood
itan	(N)	rope; string
jaken	(P)	mine; my for/with me
jamen	(P)	for/with us; ours (exclusive)
jaten	(P)	for/with us; ours (inclusive)
jaya	(P)	here Var Ja
jaynin	(EX)	very expensive
jimu	(P)	for/with you; yours
jinu	(P)	to; for; with you
jinu	(Q)	where
jirana	(P)	his/hers
jira	(P)	to; for; with them
jira pa	(P)	theirs
jira niyo	(P)	yours (plural)
jus mamahes	(EX)	thank you
ka	(P)	you (singular)
ka	(PA)	past time marker
ka	(PA)	linker; connector Var A
kadaday	(N)	nickname
kadin	(N)	goat
kadumi-dumingo	(ADV)	every Sunday; every week; weekly
kadya	(V)	come (IMP, A-F)
kafe	(N)	coffee

kagchin	(ADV)	downstairs
kakakteh	(N)	brothers/sisters
kakan	(V)	to eat more (INF); eat more (IMP, A-F)
kaku-vot	(N)	spouse
kakuyab	(ADV)	yesterday
kalabasa	(N)	squash
kalinda	(N)	calendar
kama	(N)	bed
kamahen	(ADV)	last night
kamakuyab	(ADV)	yesterday afternoon
kamates	(N)	tomato
kamavekhas	(ADV)	this morning
kamaya	(N)	mabolo (fruit)
kami	(P)	we (exclusive) Var YAMEN
kaminsakuyab	(ADV)	day before yesterday
kaminsawan	(ADV)	last year
kamnan	(N)	aunt
kamu	(P)	you (plural) Var INYO
kan	(C)	and (for persons) Var KANI
kanakan a	(N)	young man; bachelor
kananma Dumingo	(ADV)	last week; last Sunday
kananma vuhan	(ADV)	last month
kanekanen	(N)	assortment of foods
kanen	(N)	food
kangu	(Q)	when (past)
kanimu pa	(EX)	same to you
kanto	(N)	corner
kanu	(C)	and (for thinngs)
kapanghap	(V)	to get more (INF); will get more (A-F); get more
karam	(N)	rat
kararaw	(ADV)	daily; everyday
karpentero	(N)	carpenter
karu	(V)	to leave (INF, A-F)
kasilyas	(N)	rest room
kastila	(N)	Spaniard
kataysa	(N)	cousin
katayog	(N)	brother/sister-in-law
katdan	(V)	live/stay (A-F)
katorse	(ADJ)	fourteen
katuhong	(N)	neighbor
katuvang	(ADV)	across
kavahayan	(N)	nation/town
kavuhan-vuhan	(ADV)	every month; monthly
kawadian	(ADV)	slowly
kawan	(N)	years; weather
kawayakan	(V)	to forget (INF, O-F)
kawud	(N)	oar; paddle

kayat	(V)	climb (IMP, O-F); to climb (INF)
kaychen	(V)	to sleep (INF, A-F)
kaychiyaw	(ADV)	earlier; a while ago
kaylangan	(PV)	need; necessary; should
kayu	(N)	tree
kayvan	(N)	friend
kilometro	(N)	kilometer
kinse	(ADJ)	fifteen
klase	(N)	kind; sort
kolor	(N)	color
kulang	(N)	lacking
kuman	(V)	to eat (INF, A-F)
kumapet	(PP)	about
kamaru	(V)	leave (IMP, A-F); to leave (INF)
kun ku	(EX)	I said
kun mu	(EX)	you said
kurso	(N)	course
kusina	(N)	kitchen
kuditan	(V)	to peel (INF, O-F)
kuko	(N)	finger nail
kulang	(ADJ)	not enough; lacking
kutay	(N)	oranges
kutsilyo	(N)	knife
kuwarenta	(ADJ)	fourty
kuwarenta y singko	(ADJ)	fourty
kuwatro	(ADJ)	four
kwarto	(N)	room
lagaw	(N)	neck
lamisa	(N)	table
langgen	(V)	to boil (INF); will boil (O-F); boil (IMP)
laylay	(N)	dress
leer	(V)	to read (INF); will read (A-F)
libro	(N)	book
linis	(V)	to clean (INF); will clean (O-F); clean (IMP)
liyak	(N)	sound
lola	(N)	grandmother
lolo	(N)	grandfather
lugar	(N)	place
lukuy	(N)	bolo; large knife
maasoy	(ADJ)	soupy; watery
mabsuy	(ADJ)	full (as in stomach)
makalu	(ADJ)	early
machimiting	(V)	to have a meeting (INF, A-F)
machichinawu	(V)	study (IMP, A-F); to study (INF)
madidiw	(V)	feel (A-F)
maduho	(ADJ)	sleepy
maganit	(ADJ)	feels sick
magulang	(ADJ)	thin; skinny

magpahospital	(V)	to be confined in a hospital (INF, A-F)
maha	(ADJ)	crazy; nuts
mahakay	(N)	boy; men; male
mahanebneb	(ADJ)	cold
mahaneng	(ADJ)	oily; greasy
mahara	(ADJ)	severe
mahay	(ADJ)	late
mahep	(N)	night
mahma	(ADJ)	soft
mahudhud	(V)	feels dizzy; is feeling dizzy (A-F)
mahumis	(ADJ)	cheap
makaintindi	(V)	is able to understand'
makaru	(V)	to have plenty (INF); have plenty (IMP, O-F)
makaycheh	(V)	to sleep (INF, A-F)
makayhawa	(V)	to be careful (INF, A-F)
makehenet	(ADJ)	hard
maket/sumuli	(ADJ)	angry; mad
makey	(PV)	want; like
makey sana	(EX)	would like to
makuhat	(ADJ)	hot
makulay	(ADJ)	dry; parched
makuyab	(N)	afternoon
mausto	(V)	fast
malito	(V)	is confused (A-F)
malkem	(ADJ)	old (person)
malutong	(ADJ)	crispy
mamarin	(V)	make/do (IMP, A-F); to make; do (INF)
mamchit	(ADJ)	spicy; hot; punget
mamidi	(V)	to choose (INF, A-F); choose (IMP)
manadiw	(V)	to buy (INF), will buy (A-F)
managalog	(V)	to speak Tagalog (A-F)
manahan	(V)	is leaking (O-F)
manahan	(V)	pass (IMP); to pass (INF, L-F)
manakem	(V)	to remember (INF, A-F)
manam	(PA)	future time marker
manam/kaychuwa	(ADV)	before
manapa	(ADJ)	tard; acrid; (as in unripe banana)
manaru/mayid	(ADJ)	long
manawji	(ADJ)	last
manawji a awan	(ADV)	next year
manawji a Dumingo	(ADV)	next week
manawji naraw	(ADV)	day after tomorrow
manda	(PP)	until
mangalabichit	(ADJ)	sour
mangamong	(V)	to fish (INF, A-F); go fishing (IMP)
mangamong	(N)	fisherman
mangawud	(V)	to paddle (INF, A-F)
mangay	(V)	go (IMP, L-F)
mangayayak	(ADJ)	funny; queer

manggagah	(ADJ)	tiring
mangga	(N)	mango
manghap	(V)	to get (INF); will get (A-F); get (IMP)
mangpad	(ADJ)	bitter
mangsah	(ADJ)	lonely; sad)
manggu	(Q)	what; how (quantity)
manipira	(Q)	how much (cost)
manivitan	(N)	speaks Ivatan (A-F)
manma	(V)	to go ahead (INF, A-F)
manta	(V)	to look for (INF, A-F)
manuk	(N)	chicken
mapangtu	(ADJ)	industrious
maparin	(V)	can
maparin	(ADJ)	impossible
mapaw	(ADJ)	light (as in weight)
mapayas	(ADJ)	rough (as in texture)
mapayit	(ADJ)	salty
mapteng	(ADJ)	hungry
mapya	(ADJ)	fine/good
marahem	(ADJ)	deep
marahet	(ADJ)	not good; ugly; rotten
maran	(N)	uncle
maraw	(N)	noon
maraw	(N)	to take lunch (INF, A-F)
marayi	(ADJ)	far
Marso	(N)	March
maryos	(V)	to battle (INF, A-F)
masadit	(ADJ)	hard; difficult
masalawsaw	(ADJ)	windy; boastful
masanib	(ADV)	often
masdep	(ADJ)	delicious; good
masnek	(ADJ)	shy; ashamed
masngen	(ADJ)	near
masulib	(ADJ)	intelligent
masulib	(PV)	know
masunong	(ADJ)	easy
mata	(N)	eyes
mata	(ADJ)	raw
matalakak/ matamad	(ADJ)	lazy
mataya	(ADJ)	fat; obese
matavang	(ADJ)	bland
mavakes	(N)	girly; female
mavasa	(ADJ)	wet; moist
mavat	(V)	to go home (INF, A-F)
mavaw	(ADJ)	cold (as in food)
mavavaw	(ADJ)	shallow
mavaya	(ADJ)	red; ripe
mavid	(ADJ)	beautiful

mavidin	(V)	to stay behind (INF, O-F)
mavi yay	(ADJ)	still alive
mavekhas	(N)	morning
mavuyok	(ADJ)	smelly; foul smell
mawara	(V)	to come (INF, O-F); come (IMP)
mawaw	(V)	is feeling thirsty (A-F)
mawayid	(ADV)	not often; rarely
mawhas	(ADJ)	fine (as in texture)
mawvung	(ADJ)	wide
mayam	(V)	to walk (INF, A-F)
mayangut	(ADJ)	smelly
maydid	(ADJ)	narrow
mayendes	(ADJ)	long
maydak	(ADJ)	white
maylilyak	(V)	to speak (INF, A-F)
maynannget	(ADJ)	warm (pertaining to weather)
maynguhat	(V)	is having a fever (A-F)
maynihah	(V)	to take a rest (INF, A-F)
maynid	(ADJ)	short
maynin	(ADJ)	expensive; costly
maynin	(ADJ)	painful; hurts
Mayo	(N)	May
maypangu	(Q)	how
maysidung	(N)	help; benefit
maytaketakey	(N)	farmer
maytatachi	(N)	diarrhea
medecina	(N)	medicine
metdeh	(N)	child
metdeh	(ADJ)	young
mga	(ADV)	around
mian	(P)	have; there is/are/will be
minawa	(EX)	still breathing
minum	(V)	to drink (INF, O-F)
minuto	(N)	minute
mirwa	(ADV)	again
miting	(N)	meeting
motorsiklo	(N)	motorcycle
mu	(P)	you; your
muhamuha	(N)	seedlings
muhamuha	(V)	to plant (INF, A-F)
mumudan	(N)	nose
munisipyo	(N)	municipal office/hall
munot	(ADV)	next
munot	(PP)	next; nearest or adjacent to
muyab	(N)	dinner
na	(P)	he/she; his/hers
naintindi	(V)	is understood (O-F)
nakayapu	(ADJ)	from; since
nanawhen	(V)	to teach (INF); will teach (A-F)

nanawu	(V)	to study (INF, A-F)
nanma		past time marker
nanyeng	(ADV)	immediately
narana/dana	(ADV)	already; now
narawa	(V)	was wounded (A-F)
naw	(P)	that one
nawri	(P)	that Var RAW
nawri sa	(P)	those
naychakuvot	(V)	is married; married (A-F)
ni	(PA)	non-subject for personal names
nikavus	(N)	course finished; educational attainment
nilaneg	(V)	was boiled
niyaya	(P)	this
niyayasa	(P)	these
niyeng ava	(EX)	wait a minute; not now
niyo	(P)	you; your
niyoy	(N)	coconut
nobenta	(ADJ)	ninety
nobenta y singko	(ADJ)	ninety five
Nobiyembre	(N)	November
nungguryaw sa	(P)	those (yonder)
nusyu	(Q)	which (object)
nutung	(V)	to cook (INF, A-F)
nuwebe	(ADJ)	nine
nyipen	(N)	teeth
ngaran	(N)	name
ngay	(EX)	okay
ngayan	(EX)	Where are you going?
ngay dana	(EX)	all right; okay
nguhat	(N)	fever
nguhuy	(N)	cold (flu)
Oktubre	(N)	October
ofisina	(N)	office
onse	(ADJ)	eleven
oon	(ADV)	yes
ospital	(N)	hospital
otchoy	(N)	egg
otro	(PA)	also
otsenta	(ADJ)	eighty
otsenta y singko	(ADJ)	eighty five
otso	(ADJ)	eight
pa	(PA)	still; more; yet
pa	(N)	thigh
padang	(N)	feet
pagad	(N)	carabao
pakaruan	(V)	to reduce; to lessen (INF); will reduce (O-F)
pakaruhen	(V)	to remove (INF); will remove (IMP)
pakuh	(N)	shoulder
palengke	(N)	market

pali	(N)	priest
palyak	(N)	bitter gourd
pamaga	(N)	payment
pamagan	(N)	place where to pay
pamandan	(N)	end
pamangkin	(N)	niece; nephew
pamasahe	(N)	fare; payment
pamilya	(N)	familyt
panadiwan	(EX)	place where one can buy something
panay	(N)	plate
pantaw	(N)	door
papare	(ADJ)	few
papito	(ADJ)	seven
para	(EX)	stop (as in vehicle)
para jinu uri	(EX)	who's/that's that for
paray	(N)	rice (uncooked)
paru	(PA)	particle expressing an added notion of wonder
pasyente	(N)	patient
payi	(N)	lobster
payin	(N)	blueberry
paytrabahuan	(EX)	Where do we work?
Pebrero	(N)	February
pecha	(N)	date
pechay	(N)	Chinese cabbage
pero	(C)	but
pinachichinawan	(EX)	Where did you graduate?
pinasu	(ADJ)	broiled; burned
pira	(Q)	how much (quantity); how many
pirito	(ADJ)	fried
pirmi	(ADV)	always
pisni	(N)	cheeks
pirwahen	(V)	repeat (IMP, O-F)
pista	(N)	fiesta; feast; celebration
pista-opisyal	(N)	official holiday
piya dana	(EX)	that's enough
piya	(N)	spawn of fish
planu	(N)	plan
platito	(N)	saucer
presyo	(N)	price; cost
pruyban	(V)	to try (INF); will try (A-F); try (IMP)
rahmet	(N)	weight
rapoyan	(N)	stove
rara	(V)	to carry (INF); will carry (A-F); carry (IMP)
rarahan	(N)	road; street
rawa	(N)	wound
raya	(N)	blood
repolyo	(N)	cabbage
resibo	(N)	receipt

relaken	(N)	light
rida	(N)	tongue
riyagen	(N)	breakfast
rutungan	(V)	cook (IMP); to cook (INF, A-F)
sa	(P)	they
sa	(PA)	plural subjet marker for non-personal names
sadiw	(V)	to buy (INF); will buy (O-F); buy (IMP)
sahad	(ADJ)	inside
sais	(ADJ)	six
saḳay	(V)	to ride (INF, A-F)
saḳayan	(N)	transportation
sala	(N)	sala
salapan	(ADV)	front
salavini	(N)	pants
salawsaw	(N)	air; wind
sana	(PA)	a paticle which expresses optimism
sasiyam	(ADJ)	nine
savon	(N)	soap
savusavung	(N)	flower
sawen	(EX)	so (as in "so it's you")
sayran	(N)	hemline; side
sepsepen	(V)	to sip (INF, O-F)
Septiyembre	(N)	September
si	(PA)	subject marker for proper names
sichamahep	(ADV)	tonight
sichamakuyab	(ADV)	this afternoon
sichamavukhas	(ADV)	this morning
sichanguryaw	(ADV)	now; today
sicharaw	(ADV)	today Var CHARAW
sichu	(N)	elbow
sidung	(V)	to help (INF, A-F)
siempre	(EX)	of course
siguro	(ADV)	maybe
silam	(N)	vinegar
simon	(N)	water melon
singko	(ADJ)	five
singkuwenta	(ADJ)	fifty
singkuwenta y singko	(ADJ)	fifty five
sinsilyo	(N)	loose change (money)
sinu	(Q)	who
sinu tayjira	(Q)	whose
sira	(P)	they
siri	(ADV)	side
sisenta	(ADJ)	sixty
sisenta y singko	(ADJ)	sixty five
sisiw	(N)	chick
sitenta	(ADJ)	seventy
sitenta y	(ADJ)	seventy five

singko		
siya	(P)	he/she
siyento	(ADJ)	one hundred
siyete	(ADJ)	seven
stasyon	(N)	station
su	(PA)	non-subject marker for non-personal names
suhot	(N)	shealth; hilt
sumakay	(V)	to take a ride (INF, A-F)
suki	(N)	regular customer
sumdep	(EX)	come in; get inside
sumidung	(V)	help (IMP); to help (INF, A-F)
surod	(N)	comb
surod	(V)	to comb (INF); will comb (O-F)
ta	(P)	we (inclusive) Var YATEN
ta	(P)	we (dual)
tada	(V)	to dance (INF); will dance (A-F)
tadina	(N)	ear
taga-angu	(Q)	from where, used for asking someone's place of origin
taham	(N)	flavor
taham	(V)	to taste (IMP)
tahaman	(V)	to have a taste (INF, O-F); will taste (A-F); tast; tast (IMP)
takad	(N)	sole (as in foot)
takey	(N)	field
takwan	(C)	because
tana	(EX)	let's go
tana	(N)	soil; earth; land
tangdan	(N)	income
tanis	(V)	to cry (INF, A-F)
tanuro	(N)	hands
tapian	(C)	in order to; so that
tapus	(V)	to lick (INF); will lick (A-F); lick (IMP)
tarek	(PV)	might (possibility)
tatakad	(N)	footprint
tataya	(N)	fast sailing boat; ferry boat
tatadu	(ADJ)	three
taw	(N)	sea; ocean
tawag	(N)	call
tawu	(N)	man; person
tawul	(N)	heart
tawutawu	(N)	people; crowd
tava	(N)	fat
tayka	(V)	finished; done (O-F)
tenek	(V)	to stand up (INF, A-F)
timban	(N)	church; a place of worship
tinapay	(N)	bread
tinidor	(N)	fork
titser	(N)	teacher

tiya	(P)	here it is
tood	(N)	knee
trabaho	(N)	work
treinta	(ADJ)	thirty
treinta y singko	(ADJ)	thirty five
tres	(ADJ)	three
trese	(ADJ)	thirteen
tuhang	(N)	bone
tuhong	(N)	lid; cover
tuhos	(ADV)	upstairs
tukon	(N)	hill; mountain
tulas	(V)	to write (INF); will write (O-F)
tulyang	(N)	hole
turoh	(V)	to give (INF); will give (B-F)
tutuk	(N)	peak; tip
tuvatuva	(N)	medicine
u	(PA)	subject marker for non-personal names
uho	(N)	head (part of the body)
umba	(ADV)	no
umhes	(V)	to stop (INF); will stop (O-F)
umsi	(V)	to bear for it (B-F, INF)
uno	(ADJ)	one
unta	(Q)	why Var UNTANGO
uras	(N)	time; hour
uri	(P)	that
uyod	(ADV)	really
vahay	(N)	house
vahusa	(N)	eggplant
vata	(V)	thought (A-F)
vatahen	(V)	said (O-F)
vatu	(N)	rock; stone
vayo	(ADJ)	new; latest
vedek	(N)	stomach; tummy
vidividi	(V)	to stroll (INF, A-F)
vinata	(EX)	what did you say?
vinay	(N)	animal
viniveh	(N)	banana
vivi	(N)	lips; mouth
viyay	(N)	life
vook	(N)	hair
vuhan	(N)	month
vuhan	(N)	moon
vuhong	(N)	leaf
vuhurun	(V)	to borrow (INF, O-F)
vuthoh	(N)	seed
wanan	(ADJ)	right
wawahu	(ADJ)	eight
yahes	(V)	to ask (INF); will ask (A-F)
yangay	(V)	to bring (INF); will bring (A-F)

ya	(P)	this
yapu	(V)	came from; have been to
yayu	(V)	to run (INF, A-F)

APPENDIX

A

aktev-en	cut
angut	smell
atbay	answer

B

chimuy	rain
chita	look for
chivan	come along

D

dakaw	sell
disna	sit

G.

gisa	sautee
gumchin	get down; get off

I

intindi	understand

K

kayat	climb
kaychen	sleep
karu	leave
kuman	eat

L

leer	read
linis	clean

M

mangay	go
manta	look for
maryus	bathe
mavat	go home
mayam	walk
minum	drink
muhamuha	plant

N

narawu	study
nutung	cook

R

rara	carry

S

sadiw	buy
sakay	ride
sidung	help

T

tada	dance
tapus	lick
tenek	stand up
tulas	write

U

umhes	stop

V

vidividi	stop
vahes	ask

IVATAN

WORKBOOK

Name: _____ Language: _____

I. SOCIALIZING

A. Write the target language equivalent to the following words and mark syllable stress as needed:

1. Where _____
2. Who _____
3. What _____
4. From where _____
5. How many _____
6. Good/Fine _____
7. Will go _____
8. Work/Job _____
9. Age _____
10. Thank you _____

B. Give the correct Ivatan equivalent of the following question words by putting a check mark on the square next to the word.

1. What

[ ] Sinu

[ ] Anga

[ ] Maypangu

2. how many (used to ask for quantity)

[ ] kangu

[ ] nusyu

[ ] pira

3. why

[ ] unta

[ ] arajinu

[ ] manipira

4. who

[ ] mangu

[ ] sinu

[ ] maypangu

5. Where

[ ] arajinu

[ ] maangu

[ ] jinu

6. when (future)

[ ] anmangu

[ ] sinu

[ ] nusyu

7. how much (used to ask for cost or price of item)

[ ] manngu

[ ] manipira

[ ] maypangu

8. which

[ ] kangu

[ ] dangu

[ ] nusyu

9. how much (used to ask for measurement)

[ ] manngu

[ ] manipira

[ ] maypangu

10. when (past)

[ ] nusyu

[ ] kangu

[ ] maypangu

11. where (used to ask for location of a person or thing)

[ ] jinu

[ ] arajinu

[ ] pira

12. how (used to ask for both manner of doing something and direction)

[ ] manngu

[ ] maypangu

[ ] manipira

13. whose

[ ] kangu

[ ] dangu

[ ] nusyu

C. Form gambits on socializing by rearranging the words:

1. Ngayan jinu mu? _____
2. Mangu ka ara? _____
3. Ka yapu·jinu? _____
4. Dudaw? _____
5. Trabaho mu angu? _____
6. Du aku Batanes PCV? _____
7. Ku awan beynte singko u _____
8. Ngaran mu angu _____
9. Kakuvot ku abu pa _____

D. Underline the correct answer. The English word is given as a clue:

1. Ara _____ mangu? (ka, sira, kamu)
   (you, plural)

2. Jinu _____ ? (ngayan, katdan, yapu)
   (going)

3. _____ ka jinu? (ngayan, yapu, katdan)
   (have been)

4. Jinu ngayan _____? (kami, ku, mu)
   (you, sing)

5. _____ (Jaya, Dudaw, Dunguryaw)
   (Here)

6. Ara mangu _____? (vahay, viyay, vinyay)
   (life)

E. Answer the following questions:

1. Angu ngaran mu? _____
2. Taga-angu ka? _____
3. Pira u awan mu? _____
4. Angu trabaho mu du Pilipinas aya? _____
5. Jinu site of assignment mu? _____
6. Nayehakuvot ka na? _____
7. Taga-jinu ka du Amerika? _____
8. Angu trabaho nu ama mu? _____
   ina mu? _____
   kakteh mu? _____
9. Jinu paytrabahuan nu
   kakteh mu? _____
   ama mu? _____
   ina mu? _____
10. Angu trabaho mu du Amerika? _____

Note: Please ask your instructor to check your work.

F. Write appropriate responses to the gambits:

1. Yapu ka jinu? _____
2. Ara ka mangu? _____
3. Jus mamajes. _____
4. Jinu ngayan mu? _____
5. Ngay, babay. _____

Note: Let your instructor to check your work.

G. Part I

Try to figure out which among the three statements in each item is the correct response to the question. Just circle the letter.

1. Taga-angu ka?

   a. yaken si Popsie
   b. Taga-California aku.
   c. 22 anus aku.

2. Angu ngaran mu?

   a. abu pa
   b. titser aku
   c. Yaken si Popsie.

3. Pira u awan mu?

   a. yaken si Mary
   b. Taga-Chicago aku
   c. 19 anus na

4. Angu trabaho mu?

   a. dalaga aku pa.
   b. maytaketakey aku.
   c. dadima u kakakteh ku.

5. Mian dana kakuvot mu?

   a. 15 anus aku na.
   b. abu pa.
   c. jaya

Part II

Try to figure out which among the three questions is responded to by the statement given. Just circle the letter:

6. 25 anus aku na.

   a. Angu ngaran mu?
   b. Taga-angu ka?
   c. Pira u awan mu?

7. Abu pa.

   a. Pira u kakteh mu?
   b. Mian dana u kakuvot mu?
   c. Angu trabaho mu?

8. Yaken si Mallu.

   a. Angu trabaho mu?
   b. Angu ngaran mu?
   c. Angu parinin mu jaya?

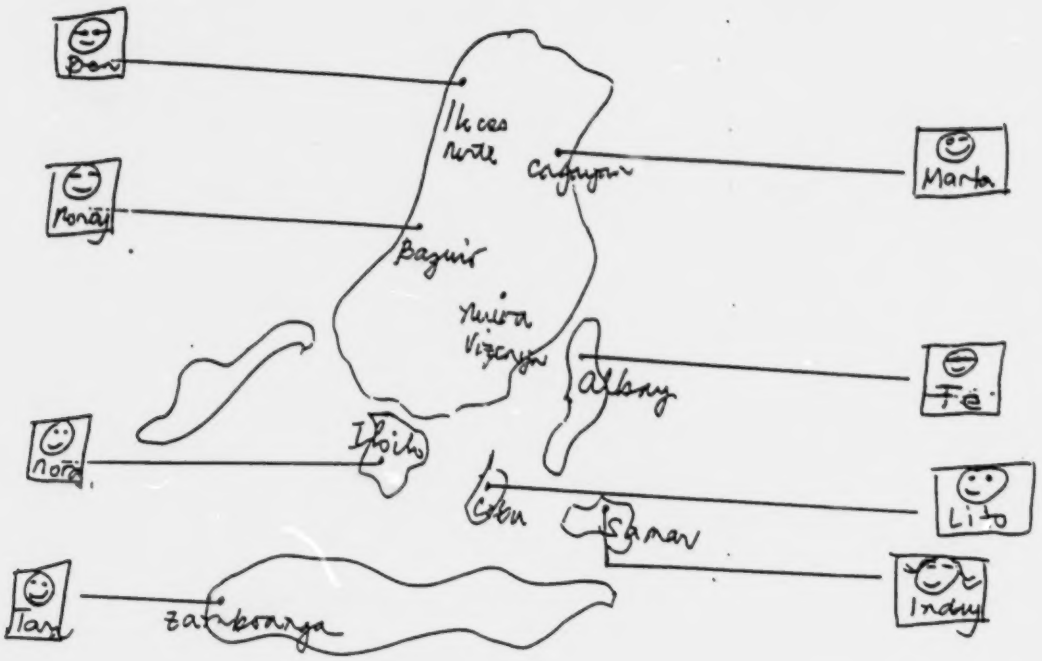
9. Maytaketakey aku.

   a. Angu parinin mu jaya?
   b. Angu ngaran mu?
   c. Angu trabaho mu?

10. Apat

   a. Pira u kakakteh mu?
   b. Angu trabaho mu?
   c. Mian dana u kakuvot mu?

H. Study the illustration below then answer the questions that follow:



Questions:

1. Taga-angu si Marta? _____
2. Taga-angu si Ben? _____
3. Jinu u Baguio? _____
4. Sinu u taga-Baguio? _____
5. Jinu u Albay? _____
6. Sinu u taga-Iloilo? _____
7. Taga-angu si Inday? _____
8. Taga-Ilokos si Lito? _____
9. Jinu u Zamboanga? _____
10. Mian du Visayas u Nueva Vizcaya? _____

11. Taga-angu si Nonoy? _____

12. Mian du Luzon a Dumaguete? _____

13. Taga-angu si Tara? _____

14. Taga-Bicol si Nora? _____

15. Sinu u taga-Nueva Vizcaya? _____

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

I. Read the paragraph then answer the questions after it:

Peace Corps Volunteer du Agricultural Production si John. Maytrabaho du Department of Agriculture. Manidung du programa sanu gobierno akmas su SALT project. Du Barangay madalim u katdan na. Si Mr. Fidel Reyes a superbisor na as si Carlos Salazar u co-worker na. Dadwa ka kawan siya jaya.

1. Sinu u PCV? _____
2. Angu u programa na? _____
3. Angu u HCA na? _____
4. Angu trabaho na du DA? _____
5. Jinu katdan na? _____
6. Sinu u superbisor na? _____
7. Sinu u co-worker na? _____
8. Pira ka kawan siya du Pilipinas? _____
9. Du DECS siya maytrabaho? _____
10. Si Carlos Salazar u superbisor na? _____

Note: Let your instructor check your answers.

J. Change si John to aku in the first sentence and change the remainder of the story accordingly:

Peace Corps Volunteer du Agricultural Production _____.
Maytrabaho _____ du Department of Agriculture. Manidung _____ du programa sa nu gobierno akmas su SALT project. ·Si Mr. Fidel Reyes a superbisor _____ as si Carlos Salazar u co-worker _____. Dadwa ka kawan _____ jaya.

K. Change all the underline words in the paragraph so that it will apply to you. Write your paragraph below.

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

L. Translate into Ivatan using the space below for your translation:

I'm Holly Jacobi. I'm 26 years old. I'm from the United States and I live in California. I'm married with 2 kids. Presently, I work as a classroom teacher in Basco School. I have 3 sisters and 1 brother. My mother is Julia and my father is Richard. They are living in California.

N. Make a paragraph in the TL using the given competencies.
Use the space below:

1. To describe work in terms of employer/affiliation.

2. To state more information about one's work.

M. Fill in the blanks with the correct marker or linker:

PCV	:	Good morning.
Barangay Kapitan	:	Good morning too. Sumdep ka.
PCV	:	Yaken _____ Ted, Volunteer _____
BK	:	Maydisna _____. Angu chakey _____?
PCV	:	Maybisita _____. Da Marta Pedroso aku/natda.
BK	:	Angu _____ trabaho mu jaya?
PCV	:	Teacher Trainer aku _____ Central School.
BK	:	Pira _____ awan mu?
PCV	:	Beynte kwatro.
BK	:	Naychakuvot ka na?
PCV	:	Umba
BK	:	Aru _____ mangavid _____ mavakes jaya.
PCV	:	Mian girlfriend ku _____ Amerika.
BK	:	Ngay, makkafe ta.
PCV	:	Jus mamahes

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

O. Construct sentences using the following words. Use the space below.

1. Kawan
2. masaray
3. kararaw
4. among
5. kusina
6. banyo
7. dichud
8. huli
9. wanan
10. kuman
11. mangay
12. aru
13. ani
14. mukamuha
15. papere

Underline the Ivatan equivalent of the given English words:

1.	(ngaran, kawan, mangay)	1.	weather, any period of time
2.	(viyay, vahay, vayo)	2.	life
3.	(mapya, masaray, ankaduan)	3.	fine, good
4.	(mapya, masaray, ankaduan)	4.	sometimes
5.	(kasilyas, kuwarto, kusina)	5.	room
6.	(mapya, aru, maynihah)	6.	to rest
7.	(bago, vahay, banyo)	7.	before
8.	(umba, namen, sira)	8.	no
9.	(ku, arava, aran)	9.	none, nothing
10.	(mangay, kawan, ngaran)	10.	name

Q. Write a paragraph of 10 sentences describing your family in the US.

R. Give the correct response to the following questions:

1. Ara mangu biyahe mu?

_____

2. Pira ka uras u biyahe yapu du Amerika manda du Pilipinas a ya?

_____

3. Sinu u titser mu du Ivatan?

_____

4. Jinu katdan mu jaya? (barangay)

_____

5. Kangu ka pa nawara du Pilipinas a ya?

_____

6. Angu kurso u nikavus mu?

_____

7. Angu kawan sichanguryaw du Amerika?

_____

8. Angu ngaran mu pamilya katdan mu?

_____

9. Masulib ka manivatan?

_____

10. Nayendes ka na ja?

_____

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

S. Match competencies with the gambits. Write the letters only:

	Competencies	Gambits
_____	1. to express one's intention to leave	a. Ngay, manma aku na.
_____	2. to ask about one's purpose for leaving	b. Angu, parinin mu du bayan?
_____	3. to excuse oneself	c. Yaken si Mike.
_____	4. to state one's age	d. Mian "joke" ku.
_____	5. to state where one's going	e. Mian dana kakuvot mu?
_____	6. to ask someone's name	f. 29 anus aku na.
_____	7. to ask where one is going	g. mapayninihah ka.
_____	8. to greet	h. kumaro aku pa
_____	9. to state one's purpose for leaving	i. Angu trabaho mu?
_____	10. to introduce oneself	j. May trabahu aku du DA.
_____	11. to ask about one's marital status	k. du bayan
_____	12. to tell a joke	l. Makayhawa ka.
_____	13. to describe work in terms of employer/affiliation	m. Bisitahen ku u Barangay Captain
_____	14. to encourage someone to get some rest.	n. Nagayan mu?
_____	15. to ask one's occupation	o. Angu ngaran mu?
		p. Good morning

T. Make your own gambits based on the following competencies. Use the space below:

1. To ask about PCVs project.
2. To state name of project and or plans.
3. To ask how project will address need of the community.
4. To state how project will address needs of the community.
5. To ask about PCVs role in the project.
6. To state PCVs role in the project.
7. To excuse oneself.
8. To ask about one's marital status.
9. To tell a joke.
10. To ask someone's name.
11. To encourage someone to get some rest.
12. To ask one's occupation.
13. To describe work in terms of employer/affiliation.
14. To state one's purpose for leaving.
15. To express one's intention to leave.

U. Use a linker to signify a modification sequence between the adjective and the noun:

e.g. Malinis (clean) + danum (water)

Malinis a danum (Answer)

1. Mavid (pretty) + mavakes (girl)

_____

2. makuhat (hot) + danum (water)

_____

3. dekey (small) + kuwarto (room)

_____

4. rakuh (big) + vahay (house)

_____

5. makarang (tall) + mahakay (man)

_____

6. masngen (near) + dakawan (store)

_____

7. mavudis (short) + metdeh (child)

_____

8. mararu (long) + storya (story)

_____

9. aru (plenty) + trabaho (work)

_____

10. maray (fair) + mavakes (woman)

_____

II. MANAGING A CONVERSATION/LEARNING

A. What would you say?

1. You want someone to repeat what he said.

_____

2. You want someone to slow down in his speech.

_____

3. You want a person to say the target language equivalent of an English word or expression.

_____

4. You want a person to know that you did not get what he said.

_____

5. You want to say that you understand what another person said.

_____

6. You want to ask someone for the definition/explanation of a word.

_____

7. You want to ask a person for correction.

_____

8. You want a person to know that you are confused over something.

_____

9. You want a person to read something for you.

_____

10. You want to say that you are not aware of a certain information or situation.

_____

B. Add the pseudo verb MAPARIN AN to the verb to show respect. Then use it in an imperative sentence incorporation the noun into it:

e.g. rutungan (cook) + pansit (noodle)
Maparin an rutungan u pansit.

1. linisin (clean) + kwarto (room)

_____

2. leerin (read) + diyaryo (newspaper)

_____

3. anaten (carry) + lamisa (table)

_____

4. tawagen (call) + pali (priest)

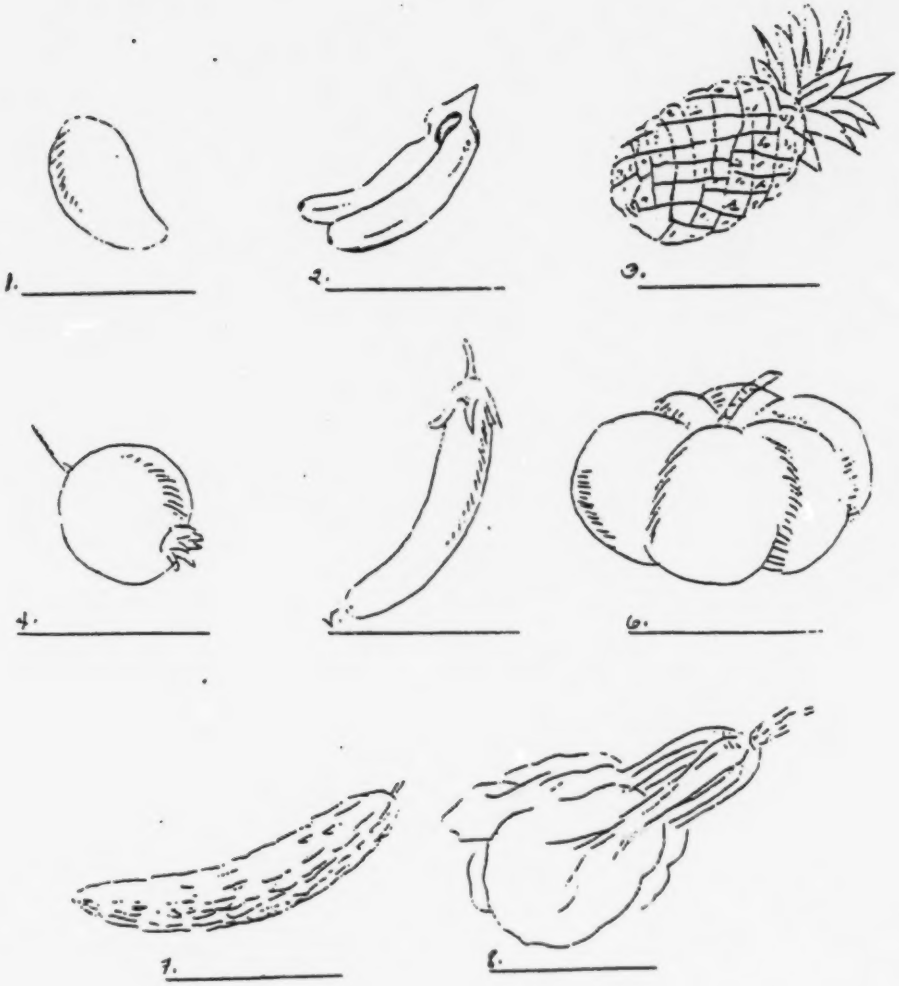
_____

C. Give the correct gambits of the following competencies. Use the space below for your answers:

1. To state level of ability tospeak TL.
2. To state level of ability to understand TL.
3. To ask someone's respect
4. To ask someone to pause (stop speaking for a moment)
5. To ask for meaning (definition/explanation)
6. To state meaning
7. To state lack of understanding
8. To ask how to say something in TL
9. To state how to say something in TL
10. To state confusion
11. To confirm understanding

III. EATING

A. Identify the fruit or vegetables:



B. Guess what it is:

1. Dekey * akmay lemon * vian vutoh * prutas
2. Medyo rakuh * maparin dilaw * green anmana * orens * prutas
3. Mian asa ka rakuh a vutuh * serbien du guaccamoli * masdep
4. Rakanen * maparin a pang-omelet * medyo manaru as kan kuditan
5. Mangpad * rakanen * chakey da ava nu Americano

C. Form questions on asking for preferences using the given clues:

e.g. cafe ANMANA TSA (inumen)
Angu chakey mu inumen, cafe anmana tsa?

1. pinakbet anmana laing? (rutungan)

_____

2. among anmana manok (manadiw)

_____

3. pansit anmana fruit salad (prepara)

_____

4. rinakan anmana karne (kanen)

_____

5. beer anmana gin (inumen)

_____

6. mangga anmana paynaw (prutas)

_____

7. kalabasa anmana vahusa (rakanen)

_____

8. tava anmana asi (karne)

_____

9. mapayit anmana husto (taham)

_____

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

D. It's mealtime. Read the dialogue between John and his host mother

HOST MOTHER	JOHN
John, kuman ta na.	Niyeng ava. Pakavusen ku pa u parinin ku aya.
Kanaja, mavaw u kanen.	Mangay aku na dawri. Angu ya?
Dinuguan uri. Tahaman mu. Masdep.	Angu chavaheng na aya?
Raya uri nu bagu as dawa. Mian chinayi kan mimyan sa nu vedek.	Angu pa? Ngay. Tahaman ku.

Answer the questions:

1. Sinu tumnawag di John? _____
2. Nangay a niyeng? _____
3. Unta? _____
4. Angu kanen mian du lamisa? _____
5. Angu kolor nu kanen? _____
6. Unta? _____
7. Mydak u kolor nu dunuguan? _____
8. Nitahaman ni John u dunuguan? _____
9. Mawa wu kanen? _____
10. Mian among nu dinuguan? _____

E. Choose among the given words below the description on how food may be prepared. You can write more than one answer for each number.

Choices: NIGISA (sauteed), PINASU (broiled), PINIRITO (fried), NILANEDG (broiled)

1. fish _____
2. cabbage _____
3. egg _____
4. french fries _____
5. pork _____
6. barbecue _____
7. eggplant _____
8. potatoes _____
10. pasta (noodles) _____

F. Underline the word that does not belong to the group.

1. (manawnas, mangpad, mapayit, nilaneg)
2. (mangga, tinapay, paynaw, viniveh)
3. (bulyas, bawang, asin, kamates)
4. (nigisa, malutong, pinirito, nilaneg)
5. (Otchoy, asukar, asin, paminta)
6. (repolyo, manuk, baka, bagu)
7. (patis, suyo, vahusa, silam)
8. (kape, beer, gatas, tsa)
9. (adobo, paksiw, pinakbet, balut)
10. (tilapia, galunggung, bangus, hipon)
11. (alimasag, pusit, bean, tahung)
12. (patatas, bayawas, chico, atis)
13. (kalabasa, kangkong, petchay, tuhos nu wakay)
14. (kendi, asukar, honey, danum)
15. (haneng, paminta, asin, pansit)

G. Transform the statements into questions:

e.g. Masdep u paynaw. Masdep u paynaw?

1. Mamchit u mangga. _____
2. Kuman u matdeh. _____
3. Nanadiw siya sa papaya. _____
4. Mavaya danu u veniveh. _____
5. Makey siya nu palyak. _____
6. Nanutong siya su sinigang. _____
7. Nikuman dana. _____
8. Nitahaman na u balut. _____
9. Makey siya nu bagoong. _____
10. Mapayit u pansit. _____

IV. SHOPPING

A. Match Column I with Column II by writing the letter of the answser on the space below the English word:

I		II	
_____	1. soap	a.	among
_____	2. milk/creme	b.	cafe
_____	3. eggs	c.	gaas
_____	4. bread	d.	manok
_____	5. coffee	e.	tinapay
_____	6. cooking oil	f.	danum
_____	7. fish	g.	savon
_____	8. chicken	h.	rakanen
_____	9. vegetable	i.	gatas
_____	10. kerosene	j.	otchoy
_____	11. slippers	k.	haneng
_____	12. pants	l.	sigarilyo
_____	13. cigarettes	m.	prutas
_____	14. fruit	n.	karne
_____	15. beef	o.	pantalon
		p.	tsinelas

C. Rearrange the letters toform words:

1. ttdao _____
2. madida _____
3. saa _____
4. ptaa _____
5. otipap _____
6. hopsaan _____
7. uhawwa _____
8. wdaad _____
9. mayassi _____
10. nmae _____
11. betein _____
12. atwarenuk _____
13. sistaen _____
14. wentuagnsik _____
15. ttarein _____

COLORS:

1. dakmay _____
2. hengvama _____
3. vamaay _____
4. eyol _____

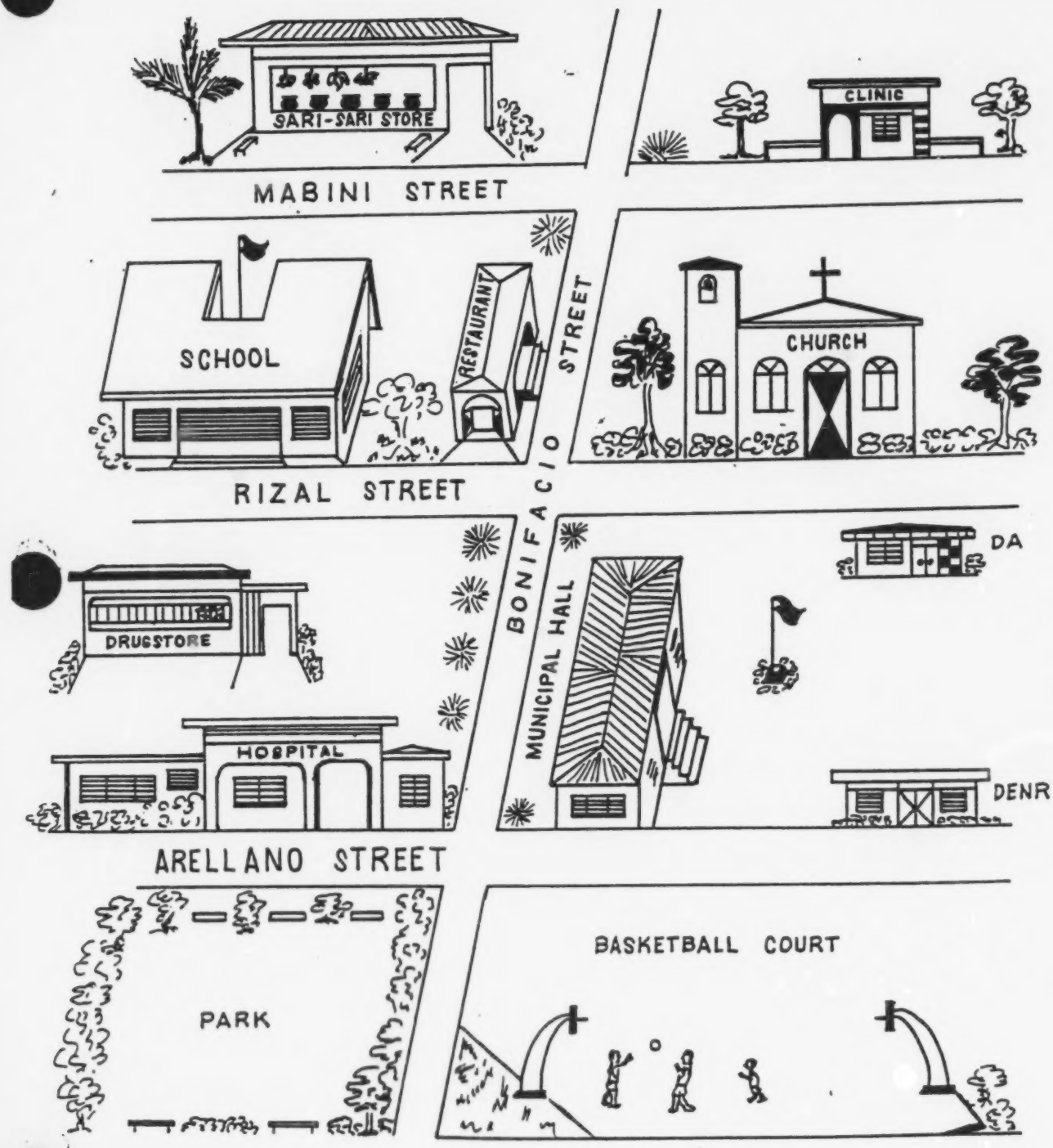
B.1 Write the Ivatan equivalent of the following numbers:

1. 10 _____
2. 3 _____
3. 5 _____
4. 8 _____
5. 7 _____
6. 6 _____
7. 9 _____
8. 1 _____
9. 4 _____
10. 2 _____

B.2 Write the Spanish equivalent of the following numbers:

11. 12 _____
12. 15 _____
13. 20 _____
14. 17 _____
15. 13 _____
16. 19 _____
17. 16 _____
18. 14 _____
19. 18 _____
20. 11 _____

MAP


SARI-SARI STORE
CLINIC
MABINI STREET
SCHOOL
RESTAURANT
BONIFACIO STREET
CHURCH
RIZAL STREET
DRUGSTORE
MUNICIPAL HALL
DA
HOSPITAL
DENR
ARELLANO STREET
PARK
BASKETBALL COURT

D. Study the map and fill in the blanks:

1. Ari u drugstore du _____ nu hospital.
2. Ari u ospital du _____ nu restaurant.
3. Ari u sari-sari store du _____ Street.
4. Ari u vahay du _____ nu drugstore.
5. Ari u timban du _____ nu school.
6. Ari u sari-sari store du _____ nu school.
7. Ari u basketball court du _____ Arellano University.
8. Ari u drugstore du _____.
9. Ari u restaurant du _____ nu school.
10. Ari u munisipyo du _____ Street.

E. Below is a schedule of activities. Answer the following questions in words:

SCHEDULE

6:30	Breakfast
7:30	Community Meeting
8:00	Session I
10:00	Merienda
10:15	Session II
12:00	Lunch
1:30	Session III
3:00	Merienda
3:15	Session IV
6:30	Dinner

Questions:

1. Angu uras nu kariyag? _____
2. Angu uras nu "Community Meeting"? _____
3. Angu uras nu "session" I? _____
4. Angu uras nu "Merienda" du mavukhas? _____
5. Angu uras nu "Merienda" du makuyab? _____
6. Angu uras nu "Session" II? _____
7. Angu uras nu "Session" III? _____
8. Angu uras nu kawyab? _____
9. Angu uras nu karaw? _____
10. Angu uras nu "Session" IV? _____

F. Write the TL equivalent of the following:

1. turn right _____
2. turn left _____
3. corner _____
4. will get off _____
5. to ride _____
6. fare _____
7. transportation/vehicle _____
8. bus station _____
9. stop _____
10. trip/travel _____
11. time _____
12. to arrive _____
13. to leave/depart _____
14. far _____
15. near _____

G. Read the selection then answer the questions:

Mangay si Mar du ofisina nu Department of Agriculture. Mian du poblacion u ofisina. Nay-dryip siya mangay dawri. Maypisa siya sumakay. Unu singkuwenta u pamasahe du dyip.

1. Sinu u mangay du ofisina? _____
2. Jinu u ofisina ngayan na? _____
3. Jinu u ofisina? _____
4. Naybus siya? _____
5. Naytrike siya? _____
6. Angu sakayan na? _____
7. Pira ka sakay? _____
8. Manipira u pamasahe? _____

H. Write the competencies of the following gambits:

1. Mangay aku du Banaue.

_____

2. Angu sakayan ku?

_____

3. Sumakay ka du bus.

_____

4. Jinu sakayn ku?

_____

5. Du Dimasalang du Dangwa station.

_____

6. Jinu agchinan ku?

_____

7. Gumchin ka du palengke nu Banaue.

_____

8. Manipira u pa'masahe?

_____

9. P 95.00 du asa.

_____

10. Pira ka uras u biyahe yapu du Manila?

_____

11. Mga 8 uras.

_____

12. Angu uras kakaru nu bus?

_____

13. Alas 7:30 nu mavukhas kararaw.

_____

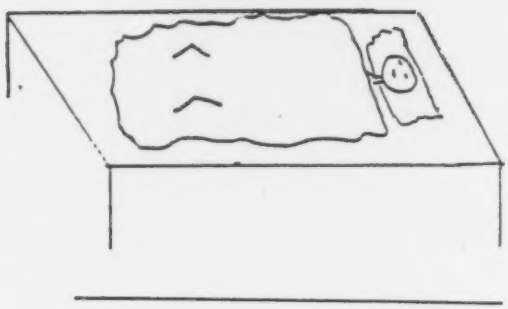
VI. HEALTH

A. Rearrange the letters to form different parts of the body:

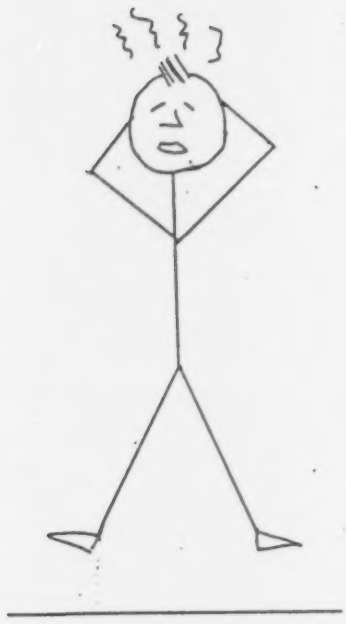
B. Describe your feelings if you were in the following situations:

B. Describe your feelings if you were in the following situations:

a.

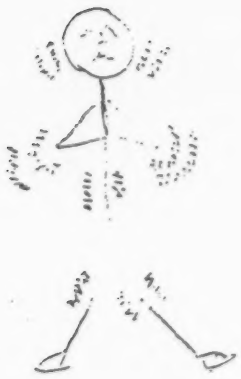


b.



c.

d.



e.

f.

g.

B. Underline words not related to travelling

1. iyahes, maytulas, mamaga
2. maymuha, kumayat, gumchin
3. nanahan, nayayo, mayvasavasa
4. mamaga, sumingil, mannanawu
5. palyok, traysikel, bisikleta
6. singil, prutas, pamaga
7. maydisna, maytetnek, mayawat
8. maybasketball, kumaru, mannanaya
9. tumanis, masagen, marayi
10. dichud, tutok, panman

C. List ten (10) TL words related to transportation and use each of the word in sentences. (Ask your instructor to check your work.)

	WORDS	SENTENCES
e.g.	sumakay biyahe	Sumakay aku du bus. Pira ka uras u biyahe?
1.		1.
2.		2.
3.		3.
4.		4.
5.		5.
6.		6.
7.		7.
8.		8.
9.		9.
10.		10.

D. Complete the gambits by choosing from the words **pamasahe**, **sakayan**, **manahan**, **oras**, **karayi:**

1. Angu _____ kakaru na niya?
2. Angu _____ mangay du Ivana?
3. Uyod a _____ u Gapan du Cabanatuan.
4. Manipira u _____ yapu du Gapan manda du Manila.
5. _____ ya du Bulacan?

E. Write the target language equivalent of the gambits:

1. Where is this (jeepney) going?

_____

2. How much is the fare?

_____

3. I'm getting off here.

_____

4. Here's my fare.

_____

5. What time is this bus leaving?

_____

6. Will this pass through Bulacan?

_____

7. Is Cebu far from here?

_____

8. Where's the market?

_____

F. Write the amount of the following figures in Spanish:

1. P 1.50 _____
2. P 0.50 _____
3. P 1.00 _____
4. P 20.00 _____
5. P 45.00 _____
6. P150.00 _____
7. P 12.00 _____
8. P 15.00 _____
9. P 0.10 _____
10. P 18.00 _____

G. Make your own gambits based on the following competencies. Use the space below:

1. To ask price
2. To state price
3. To complain about the price
4. To negotiate a bargain
5. To insist on original price
6. To agree to a price
7. To disagree with price (not make a purchase)
8. To ask for change (if purchase is made)
9. To identify incorrect change ad cask for correct amount.
10. To ask for a receipt
11. To give a receipt

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

H. How would you say the following gambits in Ivatan?

1. You want to ask the price of an item.

_____

2. You agreed to the price of an item.

_____

3. You want to complain about the price of an item.

_____

4. You want to ask if haggling is possible.

_____

5. You want to ask for your change.

_____

6. You want to ask for your change.

_____

7. You want to give the payment.

_____

8. You want to ask for a receipt.

_____

9. You disagree with the price and decided not to make a purchase.

_____

10. You want to insist on the bargained price.

I. Complete the dialogue:

A. _____ u rakanen?

B. P 5.00 u asa.

A. Maparin _____

B. Oon maparin. Manipira u chakey mo?

A. P 4.50 _____

B. Ngay _____

A. Tiya u _____

B. Jus mamajes.

J. Read the story:

Asa ka araw nangay si Mary du palengke. Nanadiw su anem ka otchoy, asa ka papaya, asa ka bote nu kafe, asapuho ka tinapay askan dadwa ka savon. P 10.00 u asa ka dekey a papaya. Maynin ya. Mahumis u otchoy. P 1.50 du asa. P 15.00 u kafe. P 0.50 u asa ka tinapay, at P 8.50 u asa ka masdep a savon. Makey a manadiw su mangga pero maynin, kaya nu ava u presyo.

Complete the table using words:

	Pira ka piraso	Manipira du asa?	Manipira atavu?
a. otchoy			
b. papaya			
c. kafe			
d. tinapay			
e. savon			

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

K. Name something that can be bought by:

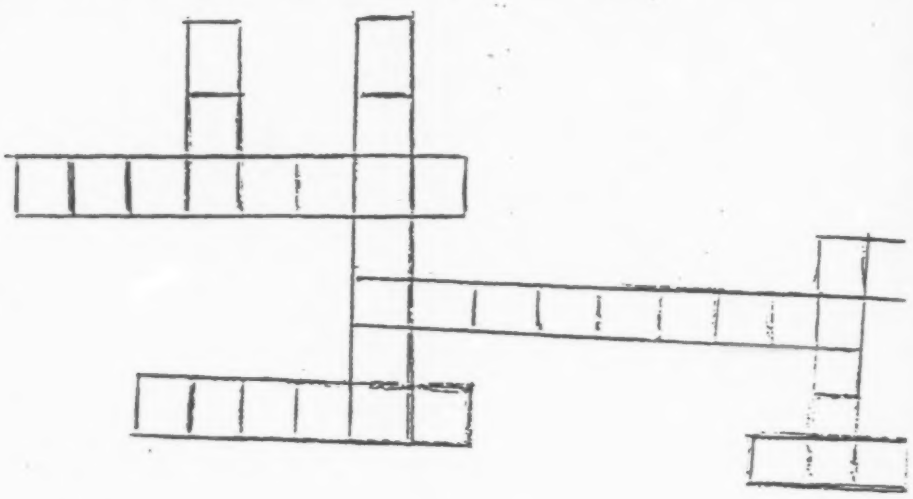
1. bote _____
2. tumpok _____
3. kilo _____
4. baso _____
5. dosena _____
6. sako _____
7. supot _____
8. lata _____
9. litro _____
10. kaha _____

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

V. TRAVELLING

A. Write the name of the following transportation using the drawing as clue:

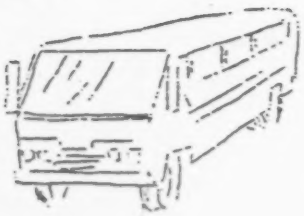
1. a



2. a

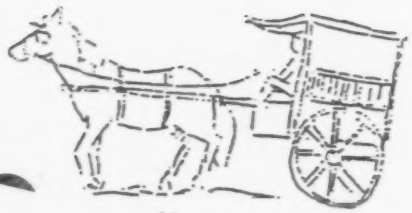
3. d

3. a



1. d

4. a



2. d

5. a

B. Answer the following questions:

1. Jinu nangayan ni Mary? _____
2. Angu sa u nisadiw na? _____
3. Angu u maynin? _____
4. Angu u mahumis? _____
5. Manipira atavu? _____
6. Dadima ka otchoy u nisadiw na? _____
7. Kaya na u mangga? _____
8. Savon a payvasavasa u nisadiw na? _____
9. Du palengke nangayan ni Mary? _____
10. Nanadiw su paynaw? _____

C. Read the story and answer the questions after it..

Peace Corps Volunteer si John. Du Bohol u "site" na. Asa ka araw nangay du Barangay Maliit. Nikuman su kilawin dawri. Sumavat am naynen u vedek na. Naytatachi siya su dadwa ka araw. Nangay du doktor. Nituruhan siya nu doktor su tuvatuva askan niyata na u kapakayhawa na du kanen na sa.

1. Sinu si John? _____
2. Jinu u site na? _____
3. Jinu nangayan na asa ka araw? _____
4. Angu nikanen na? _____
5. Angu naparin katayka na? _____
6. Sinu ningayan na? _____
7. Angu nituroh nu doktor siya? _____
8. Angu nivata siya nu doktor? _____

D. Write all the verbs in the story. There are nine (9) of them. Then write their English translation.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

E. Negate the following sentences:

1. Maganit ako.

_____

2. Akmay maynin uho ku.

_____

3. Maynguhat siya.

_____

4. Kailangan ku bandage.

_____

5. Maynin tadina ku.

_____

6. Chakey ku u kilawin.

_____

7. Mangay aku du doktor.

_____

8. Mian doktor.

_____

9. Narawa u tanuro ku.

_____

10. Chinagagan aku.

_____

SUPPLEMENTARY WORKSHEETS

MARKERS

Use appropriate markers to complete the sentence:

1. Nangay _____ Mary _____ ofisina.
2. Nanadiw _____ metdeh _____ kendi.
3. Nikanen _____ John _____ mangga.
4. Manutong _____ ina _____ pansit.
5. Naymuhamuha _____ maytaketakey _____ vutoh.
6. Nituroh _____ metdeh _____ kendi.
7. Sumnakay _____ Peter _____ traysikel.
8. Maylinis _____ Carla _____ kuwarto.
9. Maynin _____ uho _____ Pam.
10. Angu _____ inhap mo _____ nursery?

PRONOUNS

Underline the correct pronoun:

1. (yaken, ku, ka) si John.
2. Taga-Texas (ku, aku, jaken).
3. Kakteh (aku, jaken, ku) si Manny.
4. (ku, Jaken, Aku) u lapis a ya.
5. Mavid (siya, na, jira).
6. Duktor (na, siya, jira).
7. Kuman (imu, ka, mu) na.
8. Nanadiw (jamen, namen, kami) su fertilizer.
9. (Jira, Sira) ka mangahes.
10. Nirutung (jamen, namen, kami) u pansit.

ADJECTIVES

Underline the correct form of the adjective:

1. (Mavid, Maviavid) si Jane.
2. (Manahenahebneb, Mananebneb) du Sagada!
3. (Masdesdep, Pinakamasdep) u lasagna.
4. (Makuhat, Makuhakuhat) u Pangasinan du Tuguegarao.
5. (Pinakamasadit, Masmasadit) maviyay du tukod.
6. (Keyedeb, Pinakarakuh) ni John si Nancy.
7. (Malinis, Pinakamalinis) u Baguio.
8. (Masdesdep, Masdep) u kanekanen da aya.
9. (Mavaheng, Javaheng) nu pusak!
10. (Pinakamagulo, Magulo) du Manila.

Adjectives as Predicate in the sentences:

Answer the questions:

1. Nusyu u dekedekey, vutoh nu kamatis anmana vutoh hu bayawas?

   _____

2. Nusyu raku rakuh, vutuh nu mangga anmana vutoh nu avocado?

   _____

3. Nusyu macalucalu umsi, mangga anmana kamaya?

   _____

4. Angu u pinakamakehnet a kayu?

   _____

5. Angu pinakamahni a kayu?

   _____

6. Angu u pinakamavid a kayu?

   _____

7. Arajinu u pinakamakarang a kayu?

   _____

8. Angu u pinakamasdep a prutas jimu?

   _____

9. Angu u kayu chaskeh nu anay?

   _____

10. Angu u kayu chakey na nu anay?

    _____

Note: Letr your instructor check your work.

PSEUDO VERBS

Fill in the blanks with the correct pseudo verb by choosing from CHAKEY, CHAKEY AVA, KAYA, CHAPATAK, KAYLANGAN MASINCHAD

1. _____ (like) ku u coke.
2. _____ (Don't like) na ava u coke.
3. _____ (Need) namen u coke.
4. _____ (Know) na imu.
5. _____ (Can handle) ni John uri.
6. _____ (Know) ku u leksyon.
7. _____ (Don't like) ni Tom u leksyon.
8. _____ (like) ni Nanay u leksyon.
9. _____ (Need) ku u kasidung.
10. _____ (Can handle) mu u trabaho.

VERB ASPECTS

Underline the form in parenthesis that most appropriately complete the sentences:

1. (Nangay, Mangay, Mangangay) aku du Manila kakuyab.
2. (Nikanen, Kanen) da u pansit sichanguryaw.
3. (Nisadil, Sadiwen) ni John u T-shirt andelak.
4. (Maytrabaho, Maytaytrabaho, Naytrabaho) aku jaya s dadwa ka kawan.
5. (Minum, Niminum) siya su gatas kararaw.
6. (Mayayu, Nayayu) kami du Roxas Boulevard ka nanma araw.
7. (Nachinanawu, Machinanawu) aku su Ivatan sichanguryaw.
8. (Ituroh, Nituroh) nu nawri di Mark.
9. (Linisen, Nililinis) ku u vahay kararaw.
10. (Naytulas, Maytulas) aku jamen an Dumingo.

VERB CASES

Underline the correct form of the verb:

1. (Manutung, Rutungan) kami su pinakbet.
2. (Minum, Inument) mu na u medisina mu.
3. (Linisin, Maylinis) si John du kuwarto.
4. Makey aku (namuhod, mamuhod) su kartos.
5. (Maytulas, Tulasan) aku di Lorna.
6. (Mahumis, Pahumisan) u rakanen.
7. (Mangay, Iyangay) aku du Manila.
8. (Nikanen, Nikuman) da na sa.
9. (Tumnek, Itnek) atavu.
10. (Nakanta, Nikanta) si Mary su Matud Nila.
11. (Nandiw, Manadiw) siya su Lansones.
12. (Mayleer, Leerin) sa su dyaryo.
13. (Pamarin, Mamarin) sa su A-Frame.
14. (Machinanawu, Pachinanawu) aku su Ivatan.
15. (Ipayayu, Mayayu) kami andelak du kavahayan.

VERB ASPECTS/CASES

Something is wrong with with the sentences. Write them in their correct form:

1. Sinu u nikuman nu bayawas?

_____

2. Makey ka nanutong su adobong manuk?

_____

3. Mangay imu du Manila?

_____

4. Nikanen aku sa balut kamahep.

_____

5. Maymuhamuha na su ipil-ipil andelak.

_____

6. Makasadiw ka su seedlings ka Dumingo?

_____

7. Anmangu na maymiting.

_____

8. Iprepara ka na u kaylangan sa du pinakbet.

_____

9. Taham ku nu palyak kakuyab.

_____

10. Maparin an tawagen mu u John.

_____

11. Imu u mayvasavasa u laylay mu?

_____

12. Jinu tadu kavahayan?

_____

13. Minum ta du beer.

_____

14. Kaylangan du maysidusidung.

_____

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

SENTENCE EXPANSION

Expand the sentences with given cue:

e.g. Marayi u Tuguegarao. (negative)

Uyod ava marayi u Tuguegarao.

1. Masdep u balut. (negative)

_____

2. Nikuman aku. (negative)

_____

3. Makarang si Tom. (negative)

_____

4. Volunteer siya (sawen)

_____

5. Mahimis u bayawas. (kuno)

_____

6. Maynin u tadiha ku. (negative)

_____

7. Mawyas u chimuy. (pa)

_____

8. Nanadiw aku su T-shirt (negative/na)

_____

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

GAMBIT EXPANSION

Expand the gambits using particles, tag questions, time words, existential words, negations, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, etc.

1. Angu u trabaho mu?

_____

2. PCV aku.

_____

3. Taga-California aku.

_____

4. Niyaya u ina ku.

_____

5. Jus Mamajes.

_____

6. Angu ya?

_____

7. Masdep?

_____

8. Maypangu rutungan?

_____

9. Kuman ta.

_____

10. Manipira u paynaw?

_____

11. Angu sakayan ku?

_____

12. Jinu sumakay?

_____

13. Marayi du San Carlos?

_____

14. Manipira u pamasahe?

_____

15. Tiya u pamasahe ku.

_____

16. Sidungen aku.

_____

17. Magulo?

_____

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

PARTICLES

Add the following particles to the statement then write its English equivalent:

1. Pilipino sa (a. akmay b. paru c. kuno d. sawen)

a.

b.

c.

d.

2. Nikuman aku. (e. pa f. na g. din)

e.

f.

g.

Note: Let your instructor check your work.

CONNECTORS:

Use appropriate connectors:

e.g. Rakuh u Manila.
Raku rakuh u Cebu.
Rakuh u Manila pero raku rakuh u Cebu.

1. Mavid u site ku.
Mapepsek pa sa u tawu.

_____

2. Chakey ku u Boracay.
Chakakey ku u Sagada.

_____

3. Mangay aku du Baguio.
Machimuy dawri.

_____

4. Kuman aku du Seafront.
Mangay aku du Harrison Plaza.

_____

5. Masadit mangay du PRRM.
Marahet u rarahan.

_____

GRAMMAR:

Identify and use in sentences these subject personal pronouns. Use the space below for your answers. (Ask your instructor to check your work.)

1. First person, singular
2. Third person, singular
3. Second person, singular
4. First person, plural (exclusive)
5. Third person, plural
6. First person, plural (inclusive)
7. Second person, plural

Write the correct linker in Ivatan:

_____ 1. A subject pronoun for second person plural that maybe used to show respect to an older person. A person in authority or a stranger.

_____ 2. A question word used to ask for cost or price of an item.

_____ 3. A preposition used as a future time marker.

_____ 4. A subject marker for singular personal name.

_____ 5. A subject pronoun, first pronoun plural (exclusive) meaning 1 and others.

_____ 6. A question word used to ask for location of a person or thing.

_____ 7. A question particle that when added to a statement becomes a yes-no question.

_____ 8. A subject marker for singular common nouns.

_____ 9. A location demonstrative pronoun that means "there" (far from both speaker and listener).

_____ 10. A question word used to ask for quantity.

_____ 11. A particle which means already now.

_____ 12. A subject pronoun for first person singular.

_____ 13. (A particle) interrogative word with added notion of wonder.

_____ 14. Another question word used to ask for what quantity or measurement.

_____ 15. A non-subject pronoun for first person singular

ANSWERS:

I. SOCIALIZING

A.

1. Jinu
2. Sinu
3. Angu
4. Taga-angu
5. Pira
6. Mapya
7. Mangay
8. Trabaho
9. Awan
10. Jus mamajes

B.

1. angu
2. pira
3. unta
4. sinu
5. jinu
6. anmangu
7. manipira
8. nusyu
9. manngu
10. kangu
11. arajinu
12. maypangu
13. dangu

C.

1. Jinu ngayan mu?
2. Ara ka mangu?
3. Yapu ka jinu?
4. Dudaw
5. Angu trabaho mu?
6. PCV aku du Batanes.
7. Beynte singko u awan ku
8. Angu ngaran mu?
9. Abu pa kakuvot ku

D.

1. kamu
2. ngayan
3. Yapu
4. mu
5. Jaya
6. viyay

G. Part 1

1. b
2. c
3. c
4. b
5. b

Part 2

6. c
7. b
8. b
9. c
10. a

P.

1. kawan
2. viyay
3. mapya
4. an kadwan
5. kuwarto
6. maynihah
7. bago
8. umba
9. arava
10. ngaran

S.

1. h
2. b
3. a
4. f
5. k
6. o
7. n
8. p
9. m
10. c
11. e
12. d
13. j
14. g
15. i

U.

1. mavid a mavakes
2. makuhat a danum
3. dekey a kuwarto
4. rakuh a vahay
5. makarang a mahakay
6. masngen a dakawan
7. mavudis a metdeh
8. marami a storya
9. aru a trabaho
10. maray a mavakes

II. MANAGING A CONVERSATION/LEARNING

A.

1. Maparin an pirwahen
2. Maparin an kawadian
3. Angu du Ivatan u _____.
4. Maintindi ku ava.
5. Naintindi ku na.
6. Angu chakey na vatahen nu _____.
7. Husto nivata ku?
8. Malito aku?
9. Leeran mu pa.
10. Chapatak ku ava.

B.

1. Maparin an linisin mu u kwarto.
2. Maparin an leerin mu u diyaryo
3. Maparin an anaten mu u lamisa.
4. Maparin an tawagen mu u pali.

III. EATING

A.

1. mangga
2. viniveh
3. paynaw
4. bayawas
5. vahusa
6. kalabasa
7. palyek
8. pechay

B.

1. kalamansi
2. viniveh
3. avokado
4. vahusa
5. palyak

D.

1. nu Nanang/Host mother
2. Umba
3. Pakavusen na pa u parinin na
4. Dinuguan
5. mavaheng
6. Takman raya uri nu bagu
7. Umba
8. Oon
9. Umba
10. arava

E.

1. pinirito, pinasu
2. nigisa
3. pinirito, nilaneg
4. pinirito
5. pinasu, nilaneg, pinirito
6. pinasu
7. nigisa
8. nilaneg, pinirito
9. nilaneg, pinirito, pinasu
10. nilaneg

F.

1. nilaneg
2. tinapay
3. asin
4. malutong
5. otchoy
6. repolyo
7. tuyo
9. balut
10. hipon
11. beans
12. patatas
13. kalabasa
14. danum
15. pansit

G.

1. Manchit u mangga?
2. Nikuman u metdeh?
6. Nanutung siya su sinigang?
7. Nikuman dana?

3. Nanadiw siya su papaya?
4. Mavaya dana u viniveh?
5. Makey siya nu palyak?
8. Nitahaman na u balut?
9. Makey siya nu bagoong?
10. Mapayit u pansit?

IV. SHOPPING

A.

1. g
2. i
3. j
4. e
5. b
6. k
7. a
8. d
9. h
10. c
11. p
12. o
13. l
14. m
15. n

B.1

1. asapulo
2. tatdu
3. dadima
4. wawahu
5. papito
6. anem
7. sasiyam
8. asa
9. apat
10. dadwa

B.2

11. dose
12. kinse
13. beinte
14. disi-siyete
15. trese
16. disi-nuwebe
17. disi-sais
18. katorse
19. disi-otso
20. onse

C.

1. tatdo
2. dadima
3. asa
4. apat
5. papito
6. asapulo
7. wawahu
8. dadwa
9. sasiyam
10. anem
11. beinte
12. kuwarenta
13. sisenta
14. singkuwenta
15. treinta

Colors:
1. maydak 2. mavaheng 3. mavaya 4. yelo

D.

1. dichud
2. salapan
3. mabini
4. huli
5. salapan
6. siri
7. Arellano
8. kanto
9. salapan
10. Bonifacio

E.

1. alas sais y medya/alas sais treinta
2. alas siyete y medya/alas siyete treinta
3. alas otso
4. alas diyes
5. alas tres
6. alas diyes kinse
7. ala una y medya/ala una treinta
8. alas sais y medya/alas sais treinta
9. alas dose
10. alas tres

F.

1. sumiwal du wanan
2. sumiwal du huli
3. kanto
4. gumchin
5. sumakay
6. pamasahe
7. sakayan
8. stasyon nu bus
9. para
10. biyahe
11. uras
12. mawara
13. kumaru
14. marayi
15. masngen

G.

1. si Mary
2. du Dept. of Agriculture
3. du poblacion
4. Umba
5. Umba
6. Dyip
7. Maupisan sumakay
8. Uno singkuwenta

VI. HEALTH

A.

1. vook
2. uho
3. mata
4. tadina
5. vivi
6. karakuhan
7. vedek
8. kakamay
9. tood
10. padang

B.

1. maytulas
2. maymuha
3. mayvasavasa
4. mannanawu
5. palayok
6. prutas
7. mayawat
8. maybasketball
9. tumanis
10. tutok

D.

1. oras 2. sakayan 3. karayi 4. pamasahe 5. manahan

E.

1. Jinu ngayan na niya?/Jinu ngayan nu dyip?
2. Manipira u pamasahe?
3. Gumchin aku jaya.
4. Tiya u pamaga/pamasahe ku
5. Angu oras kumaru u bus aya?
6. Mamahan ya du Bulacan?
7. Marayi Cabanatuan jaya?
8. Ara jinu market?

F.

1. uno singkuwenta
2. singkuwenta sentimos
3. piso
4. beinte pesos
5. kuwarenta 'y singko pesos
6. sitento singkuwenta pesos
7. dose pesos
8. kinse pesos
9. diyes sentimos
10. disi-otso pesos

H.

1. manipira ya
2. Ngay da na.
3. jaynin na
4. arava u discount/maparin u discount
5. nu sinsilyo ko
6. Kulang u sinsilyo ko
7. Tiya u pamaga ku
8. Padaw pa su resibo
9. jaynin, inulay muna
10. ngay ____ pesos da na.

I.

Manipira man-discount da na pamaga

V. TRAVELLING

A.

1. eroplano
2. bisikleta
3. bus
4. kalesa
5. tren
1. dyip (down)
2. minibus (down)
3. bapor (down)

B.

1. Du palengke
2. otchoy, papaya, kafe, tinapay, askan savon
3. nu papaya
4. nu otchoy
5. P 50.00
6. umba
7. umba
8. umba
9. Oon
10. umba

C.

1. PCV si John
2. du Bohol
3. du Barangay Maliit
4. kilawin
5. Naytatachi
6. nu doktor
7. tuvatuva
8. kapakayhawa na kanen na sa

D.

1. nangay
2. nikuman
3. sumavat
4. naynin
5. naytatachi
6. nituruhan
7. vinata
8. makayhawa
9. kanen

E.

1. Maganit aku ava.
2. Maynin ava u uho ku.
3. Arava a maynguhat
4. Kailangan ku ava u bandage
5. Maynin ava u tadina ku
6. Chakey ku ava u kilawin
7. Mangay aku ava du
8. Arava u doktor
9. Narawa ava u tanuro ku.
10. Chinagagan aku ava.

SUPPLEMENTARY

MARKERS

1. si, du
2. u, su
3. ni, u
4. u, su
5. u, su
6. nu, u
7. si, du
8. si, du
9. u, ni
10. u, du

PRONOUNS

1. yaken
2. aku
3. ku
4. jaken
5. siya
6. siya
7. ka
8. kami
9. Jira
10. namen

ADJECTIVES

1. Mavid
2. Mamahebheb
3. Pinakamasdep
4. Makuhakuhat
5. Pinakamasadit
6. Pinakarakuh
7. Malinis
8. Masdesdep
9. Javaheng
10. Pinakamagulo

PSEUDO VERBS

1. chakey
2. chakey
3. kaylangan
4. masinchad
5. kaya
6. chapatak
7. chakey ava
8. chakey
9. kaylangan
10. kaya

VERB ASPECTS

1. nangay
2. nikanen
3. sadiwa
4. maytrabaho
5. niminum
6. nayayu
7. machinanawa
8. ituroh
9. nililinis
10. maytula

VERB CASES

1. Manutong
2. Inumen
3. Maylinis
4. mamuhod
5. Maytulas
9. Tumnek
10. Nakanta
11. Nanadiw
12. Mayleer
13. Mamarin

6. mahumis
7. Mangay
8. Nihuman
14. Machinanawu
15. Mayayyu

CONNECTORS

1. as
2. pero
3. aran
4. kataykana
5. takwan

GRAMMAR

1. Yaken
2. siya
3. ka
4. kami
5. sa
6. ta
7. kami

Correct linker in Ivatan:

1. kamu
2. manipira
3. an
4. si
5. kami
6. arajinu
7. pa/na
8. u
9. dunguryaw
10. pira
11. dana
12. aku
13. paru
14. mangu
15. ku

IVATAN

GRAMMAR NOTES

Mary Rose Elep
Material Developer

IVATAN
Grammar Notes

Topic : Socializing
Task 1.1 : Meeting people briefly

a. Personal Subject Pronouns

KA or IMU is a personal pronoun which functions as the subject in the sentence.

Other personal subject pronouns are:

You (plural) kamu

IMU may occur anywhere in a sentence.

KA may be used at the beginning of the sentence.

KAMI meaning I and others, meaning You and I.

KAMU may be used to show respect to an older person, a person in authority or a stranger. KAMU is a personal pronoun which functions as the subject in the sentence meaning "you (plural)".

e.g. Ara kamu manguh?

b. Use if the Question Word JINU

JINU is also a contraction of JINU U meaning "where is". It is used to ask both location and direction. NGAYAN from the infinitive form NANGAYAN, emphasizes doer of the action and is in the action-not-begun aspect meaning "will go".

e.g. (location) Jinu vaxay mu?
(Where is your house?)

(direction) Jiou ngayan mu?
(Where are you going?)

Task 1.1.2

a. Particles

PA is a particle which means "still".

Existential Predicative. Limited to this type are TAYTU (taytu, tu, turi, ara, ari) "present" and MIAN "possession". The existential predicative expresses an existence/presence.

e.g. Taytu u tau. (a person is present and possession)

Mian libro na.
(He has a book.)

TAYTU does not inflect while MIAN inflects for past tense.

e.g. Minyan libro na.
(He had a book.)

TAYTU and TU are free variation. TURI and ARI indicate that the speaker and the listener are not in the immediate presence, whatever the subject of discussion. ARA is used if a negative follows or if the clause is an interrogative.

e.g. Ara ava u kakuvot mu?
(You don't have husband/wife?)

ARA is also an interrogative marker when a negative does not follow.

e.g. Ara si ina? vs. Ara ava si ina?
(Is mother in?) (Mother is not in?)

TAYTU may enter into a clause structure entered into by a subject focused adverbial predicate. The existential TAYTU differs, however, from the adverbial prdicative in that it cannot fill a slot other than the predicative slot.

b. Preposition DU

The response: Du ofisina.
(To the office.)

DU is a versitile word in IVATAN. It is used for the English prepositions in, to, from, on, for, through and at.

c. Location set of Demonstrative Pronouns

DUDAW/DAWRI is a pronoun which belongs to the location.

Set of Demonstrative Pronouns
Other demonstrative pronouns belonging to the location set are:

Jaya	(here)	(near the speaker)
Dudaw/dawri	(there)	(far from the speaker, near listener)
Dungurayaw	(there)	(far from both speaker and listener)

Task 1.1.3

a. Particle NA

NA is a particle which means "already" and "now".

e.g. Malkem aku na.
(I'm already old.)

Mangay aku na.
(I'm going now.)

Task 1.2: Making and responding to informal introductions

a. Parts of a Sentence: Predicate + Subject

The predicate maybe a noun, a pronoun, an adjective, a verb or a pseudoverb.

The sentence:

Yaken si Popsie.
(I am Popsie.)

YAKEN is the predicate pronoun and SI POPSIE is the subject.

In Ivatan there are four sets of personal pronouns:

The Predicate-Subject Set
The Non-Subject Actor Set
The Possessive Set
The Direction Set

When making introductions, the predicate-subject set (long form) of personal pronouns is used.

b. Subject Markers for Personal Names

SI is a subject marker for singular personal name.
It's plural form is SA.

e.g. Siya si Becky.
(She is Becky.)

Makanta sa Medy kani Yolly.
(Medy and Yolly are singing.)

c. Subject Markers for Common Nouns

U is a subject marker for common nouns (singular).
Its plural form is SA.

e.g. Robert u ngaran ku.
(My name is Robert.)

Nangay sa du plaza.
(They went to the plaza.)

d. Possessive Set of Pesonal Pronouns

The possessive set of Personal Pronouns, as in the sentence

e.g. David u ngaran ku.
(David is my name.)

may function as an adjective or as a noun in a sentence. The possessive adjective set may be classified into two: Those that precede a noun and those that come after noun.

e.g. Jaken u sapatos.
(The shoes are mine.)

Sapatos ku.
(My shoes.)

e. Nominal Predicates in Ivatan may be a noun or a pronoun as in the sentence:

Maytaketakey aku.
(I am a farmer.)

MAYTAKETAKEY is the predicate noun and AKU is the subject

pronoun.

In the sentence:

Raray aku ni Richard.
(I am Richard's companion.)

RARAY is the predicate noun and NI RICHARD is the expansion of the predicate. Being a phrase, the expansion follows the subject pronoun AKU in the sentence.

Personal Pronoun MU

MU (you/your)

Task 1.2.3 To ask about personal information

a. Question Word TAGA-ANGU

In the question:

Taga-anguh ka? (From where are you?)

TAGA-ANGU is a question word used to ask for the place of origin of a person.

b. MIAN + Noun Phrase (existential)

One example of a noun phrase used as a predicate is the MIAN noun phrase, meaning "there is, are, have, has" in the sentence:

e.g. Mian dana kakuvot mo?
(Do you have wife/husband already?) (literal)
(Are you married?) (Contextual)

ARAJINU is an existential question used for location.

e.g. Arajinu u pamilya mu?
(Where's your family?)

c. Connector KAN

KAN/KANI is a connector which means "and". This is used for persons.

There are two "where" questions in Ivatan, JINU and ARAJINU. JINU may be used to ask for both location and direction questions, ARAJINU may only be used to ask location questions. Thus, where ARAJINU can be used, JINU can also be used, but where JINU as a direction questions, ARAJINU cannot be used.

Questions such as:

Location:

Jinu u vahay mu?
(Where is your house?)

Directions:

Jinu ngayan mu?
(Where are you going?)

The correct response to the ARAJINU question is a noun phrase that begins with ARI DU.

e.g.

Questions: Arajinu si ama mu?
(Where is your father?)

Response: Ari du takey.
(In the field.)

If the response to ARAJINU is ARI DU + NOUN PHRASE, the response to JINU is DU + NOUN PHRASE,

e.g.

Question: Jinu ngayan mo?
(Where are you going?)

Response: Du takey.
(To the field.)

Note: The questions ARAJINU is answered by ARI DU which you can't use in answering question that starts with JINU.

Task 1.2.4

a. TAGA as a place marker

In the sentence:

Taga-New York aku.
(I'm from New York.)

TAGA is a place marker denoting the place of origin of a person.

b. Adjectival Predicates in Ivatan (Basic of Unaffixed Form)

Adjectival predicates in Ivatan come in different forms. Some are in their basic, unaffixed forms. The adjective METDEH in the sentence.

e.g. Metdeh aku pa.
(I'm still young.)

is an example of an adjective in its basic form.

UMBA is the equivalent of "no"
ABU is the equivalent of "none"
DANA/NA is a particle which means "already".

Task 1.3 Explaining PCV assignment in casual conversation

Action Begun/Not Completed of MAY verbs

In the sentence:

e.g. Maytrabahu aku du DECS.

MAYTRABAHU is an infinitive form with emphasis on the doer of the action not begun aspect meaning "will work".

Task 1.5: Making small talk about personal information

a. Direction:

JA is a variation of JAYA.

e.g. Maydisna ka ja/jaya.
(You sit here.)

Question Word:

e.g. Kanguh ka pa awara?
(When did you arrive?)

KANGU is a question word for when (past)

b. Verb

MACHICHINAWA to study

e.g. Machinanawu ka su Ivatan?
(Did you study/learn Ivatan?)

Machinanawu aku su Ivatan.
(I am studying Ichbayaten.)

PINACHINANAWAN asking someone where he studied.

e.g. Makaintindi ka su Ivatan?
(Do you understand Ivatan?)

d. ANCHI is a temporal adverb inflection which means "immediate future".

e.g. Jinu anchi katdan mu?
(Where will you study/live?)

TEMPORAL ADVERB INFLECTIONS

STEMS	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
1. Subject focus predicate with nouns	(sicha) sichamahep	(ka/kaminsa)	(An)
2. delak tomorrow			andelak
3. ichi Immediate time		kaichi kaichiyaw	anchi anchiyaw
4. chuwa remote time		kaichuwa	an (i) chuwa
5. nguryaw now	sichanguryaw		

6. awan sichawan kaminsawan asawan
   year

7. Seven names of the days

8. Twelve names of the months

Noun Stem indicates the period of the day and either a free form.

1. kuyab afternoon
2. ahep night
3. vukas morning

Examples of temporal adverbs:

1. aochi - near future
2. sicharaw - today
3. kaichiyaw - immediate past
4. anchuwa - remote future
5. kaichuwa - remote past
6. kakuyab - yesterday
7. andumingo - next Sunday
8. anmayu - next May
9. kamayu - last May
10. anawan - next year
11. kaminsawan - last year

e. ANGÚH is a word in Ivatan meaning "what".

e.g. Angu ngaran mu?
(What's your name?)

Use of ANGU to form a yes-no questions.

Task 1.4 Meeting the host family for the first time

Existential word ARA

Personal Pronouns KA/KAMU/KAMI

KA means "you" (singular)
KAMU means "you" (plural, also used to show respect to an older person in authority or stranger.
KAMI we (exclusive)

a. Personal Pronoun YAKEN means I

Pseudoverb MAKEY means "like/want"

e.g. Makey aku nu mangga.
(I like mango.)

b. TAYTU as an existential word

Personal Pronoun NAMEN from DIAMEN means ours.

e.g. Vahay namaen uri.
(That is our house.)

Adverb AN KADWAN means sometimes

e.g. An kadwan an mapya u niyani.
(Sometimes the harvest is good.)

c. Demonstrative Pronoun NIYAYA means "this" (O-F)

e.g. Niyaya u kwarto mu.
(This is your room.)

d. Imperative Forming Affix MAY

In the sentence:

Maynihah ka.
((You) Get some rest.)

MAYNIHAH is in the imperative form and the emphasis is on the doer of the action.

Pseudoverb MAKEY Means want/like
Adverb SICHANGURIYAW means now
Preposition BAGO/MANAM means before
Personal Pronoun TA

TA (we) inclusive)

e.g. Bago ta kuman.
(Before we eat.)

e. NIKAVUS course finished

e.g. Angu nikavus mu?
(What course did you finish?)

f. Affixed Form of the Adjective

The adjective MAHANEBNEB in the sentence

Mahanebneb dawri?
(Is it cold there?)

is an example of the affixed adjective form. Some of the more common adjective affixes are the following:

MA as in ma + hanebneb = Mahanebneb (cold)

NAKA as in naka + sapatos = nakasapatos (having shoes on)

Task 1.5.2

a. MANG as an Adjective Forming Affix

Another adjective-forming prefix is MANG and if this is attached to the rootword will change the noun into an adjective which in English belongs to the ING adjectives.

e.g. Mang + gagah = manggagah (tiring)

Manggagah u maybiyahe.
(It's tiring to travel.)

b. The Particle PA means "just"

Prefix KA Is from the infinitive form MA and is used when a completed action is recently done as in the sentence:

e.g. Kawara ku pa.
(I just arrived.)

KA is a past time marker.

e.g. Ka Duminggo.
(Last Sunday.)

UMBA is the equivalent of "no".

e.g. Umba, tatdu pa ka araw.
(No, just three days.)

c. Oon means yes

d. Personal Pronoun AKU

AKU means I and is used after a verb or an adjective and may never appear or be used at the beginning of the sentence.

e. Preposition DU

e.g. Du PRRM.
(At PRRM.)

f. SU as a common noun marker

e.g. Nachinanawu aku su Ivatan.
(I studied Ivatan.)

g. Prefix MAY

e.g. Maylilyak su Ivatan.
(Speaks Ivatan.)

Task 1.6: Informing family about intention of stepping-out

1. NGAYAN is in the infinitive form with emphasis on the doer of the action in the action not begun aspect meaning "to go" or going".

e.g. Mian ngayan ku.
(I am going somewhere.)

Affixing SICHA

Affixing SICHA

Affixing SICHA to the stem indicates a specific period of the the day. e.g. When one says SICHAMAKUYAB (this afteroon), afternoon time contained within the present day.

2. Question Word JINU

3. DUNGURYAW means "there" (yonder)

e.g. Mangay aku dunguryaw.
(I am going there.)

4. NI proper noun marker for non-subject

e.g. Du vahay ni Tomas.
(To the house of Tomas.)

5. U is a common noun marker

e.g. Tatdu u kakteh ku.
(I have 3 brothers and sisters.) (Contextual)

6. Connector ASKANI/KANI means "and"

7. Linker AM is the equivalent of "is" as in the sentence.

e.g. Nu ama ku an malken dana.
(My father is old ready.)

Task 1.7 Explaining PCV assignment in the local community

Demonstrative Pronoun URI is a variation of NAWRI.
It means "that" with emphasis on the object.

e.g. Angu maysidung na nawri?
(How can that be of help?) (Contextual)
(What help can it give us?)

Personal Pronoun DA is the equivalent of them/their.

Suffix EN of the infinitive form to indicate focus on the objects.

e.g. Sidungen ku sa u tawu-tawu.
(I will help the people.)

Occupational Affix:

MAY and MANG are prefixes which when attached to a noun will change the noun into an occupation or profession.

e.g.

May	+	takey	=	Maytakey
		(farm)		(farmer)

Mang + among = Mangamong
(fish) (fisherman)

Sidungen ku sa u maytaketakey/mangamong.
(I will help the farmers/fishermen.)

Task 1.8 Expressing humor

a. MIAN is to have

b. URI is an existential predicate

Uses of expressions:

Expression is any rootword, stem, or word used as exclamation.

e.g. Off corny.
(That's good.)

Okay ah!
(That's good.)

TOPIC II: Language to manage learning
Task 2.1: Identifying language to be used in communication

a. Word order of Sentence with Negation

In the sentence:

Masulib aku ava manivatan.
(I don't know how to speak Ivatan.)

One way of negating verbal sentence in Ivatan is with the use of negation AVA "not". When the subject is a pronoun the negation is positioned after the pronoun as int he sentence above.

When the actor is a noun the negation immediately follows the verb.

e.g. Masulib si Robert a manivatan.
(Robert knows how to speak Ivatan.)

Masulib awa manivatan si Robert.
(Robert doesn't know how to speak Ivatan.)

Task 2.2: Making request about manner of speech

a. Pseudoverb MAPARIN (can)

e.g. Maparin a pirwahen.
(Can you (please) repeat.) literal
(Please repeat.) contextual

b. Action Begun Completed of IN verb

In the sentence:

Angu vinata mu?
(What did you say?)

VINATA is in the ABC (simple past) with emphasis on the receiver of the action (because of the affix IN) meaning "said".

Task 2.3: Eliciting meaning in target language

a. Pseudover + Infinitive

In the sentence:

Angu u chakey na vatahen nu _____?
(What does _____ (mean)?)

When pseudoverb (e.g. chakey, etc.) co-occur with a verb, the verb is in the infinitive form. This rule applies to all pseudoverbs appearing with verbs in a sentence.

Task 2.3.3:

a. Action Not Begun of EN/HEN Verbs

In the gambits:

Maypangu ku vatahen u _____ du Ivatan?
(How do you say _____ in Ichbayaten?)

VATAHEN is in the ANB aspect, with emphasis on the receiver of the action (because of the suffix EN/HEN, meaning "will say".

Task 2.4: Ensuring communication is clear

a. Abilitative Object Focus

In the sentence:

Maintiodi ku ava.
(I don't understand.)

MAINTINDI is in the abilitative mood, with emphasis on the receiver of the action. It is in the action begun not completed aspect.

b. Stative MA affix in an affix that states the condition of a person.

In the gambit:

Malito aku.
(I'm confused.)

TOPIC 3: FOOD
Task 3.1: Finding out about (new) food

a. Subject Demonstrative Pronouns

In the sentence:

Angu ya?
(What is this?)

YA is a demonstrative pronoun belonging to the subject set meaning "this".

b. Location/Directional Set of Demonstrative Pronouns

In the e.g.

Angu tawag mu ja/jaya?
(What is the term for this?)

Note: The use of the directional pronouns JAYA/JA. The explanation is provided within the English equivalent "for this" which suggests a directional function.

Non-Subject Demonstrative Pronouns

In the gambit:

Angu lasa na niya?
(What is the taste of this?)

NIYA is a demonstrative pronoun belonging to the non-subject set, meaning "this".

Affixed Form of Adjectives

In the sentence:

Manawnas iya.
(It's sweet.)

Ma + nawnas = manawnas, meaning sweet.

Task 3.1.5

a. Action Begun Not Completed

RUTUNGAN is in the infinitive form and could be used in the not begun completed action which means "to be cooked".

b. Question Word MAYPANGU means "how".

e.g. Maypangu iya rutungan?
(How is this cooked?)

Task 3.1.6

a. Completed Action of NI verbs

NI is in the ABC aspect with emphasis on the object meaning "deep fried" in the word NIPIRITO.

Task 3.2.2.

In the sentence:

Kuditan iya.
(You peel it off.)

The suffix AN is used with verbs which denote that only the surface or appearance of the initial direct object is affected.

a. Personal Pronoun KA (you)

Particle PA means "more"

e.g. Kapanghap mu pa.
(You get some more.)

b. Expression NGAY

NGAY means okay but is never used to express fine feelings.

e.g. Tahaman mu iya.
(Taste this./Try this.)

Ngay.
(Okay.)

c. Adverb ANCHIYAW (later)

e.g. Kuman aku na anchiyaw.
(I will east later.)

AN may be used to express a reason and when it does, it may be found at the end of the reason sentence.

e.g. Bawalan.
(It's not good for me.)

d. DANA an expression used to encourage someone to eat or to do a favor.

e.g. Kuman dana.
(Come on, let's eat.)

Task 3.5: Preparing food

a. Pseudoverb MAKEY means like/want

b. Stative verb MAWAW does not have any affix. It has only the rootword as in the sentence:

e.g. Mawaw aku.
(I'm thirsty.)

It is a verb that does not need an object to complete its meaning. It states the condition/feeling of a person putting the emphasis on

e.g. Mapteng aku.
(I'm hungry.)

Mahudhud aku.
(I feel dizzy.)

*Note: These particular verbs need an external object to relieve one of the feeling of uneasiness.

TOPIC: SHOPPING
Task 4.1: Locating sources of needed items

a. Affixes PA + AN Directive

e.g. Pa + sadiw + an = panadiwan (a place from)

PANADIWAN is from the infinitive form SADIW (to buy) with emphasis on direction meaning "a place from".

b. PARU expresses uncertainty and is an example of a particle.

e.g. Sinu paru mangay?
(Who do you think will go?)

Task 4.1.2: Location Set of Demonstrative Pronouns

a. Location Set of Demonstrative Pronouns

b. Particle SIGURO (maybe) TAREK (might)

Task 4.2: Selecting Items

a. Objective Affix HEN
Suffix HEN when attached to the verb CHITA exhibits an objective focus.

b. Pseudoverbs KAYLANGAN, MAPARIN may take only the non-subject set of personal pronouns

c. Personal Pronoun NIYO (you, plural)

TOPIC: TRANSPORTATION
Task 5.1: Local Transportation

Task 5.1.3: Affix MAY

In the sentence:

Maybus ka.
(Take a bus.)

The prefix MAY when attached to words referring to means of transportation will denote "to take a _____"

Question Word JINU

e.g. Jinu istasyon nu jeep?
(Where's the jeepney station?)

JINU is a question word meaning where

Task 5.1.14

Expression PARA

PARA is used to stop a moving vehicle only.

e.g. Para!
(Stop!)

Task 5.2: Taking a trip

a. DU as a location preposition

e.g. Mangay aku du Manila.
(I'm going to Manila.)

Note: The preposition DU when used with non-personal nouns has a location meaning; with personal nouns, it has a direction meaning.

b. Question Word PIRA

In the sentence:

Pira ka uras u biyahe?
(How many hours is the trip?)

PIRA is a question word for "how many"
MGA as an approximative

In the example:

Mga tatdu ka uras.
(About/Around 3 hours.)

MGA as an approximative word, which when added to a number, for example, does not give the exact time, amount or measurement.

TOPIC: HEALTH
Task 6.1: Getting medical help

a. Accidental Affix

NA is an accidental affix that focuses on the actor, but an external object causes the discomfort or pain as indicated by the verb root.

e.g. Nawara aku.
(I'm wounded.)

NAKA is another accidental affix with the actor as the agent causing the change, discomfort or pain.

e.g. Nakapsa siya su baso.
(He is accidentally broke the glass.)

b. MAPA Affix

The MAPA affixed verbs, the subject of the sentence is the causing agent while the natural agent may or may not be expressed in the sentence. However, in the example:

Kaylangan ku u mapaduktor.
(I need to see a doctor.)

The causing agent and the natural are one and the same KU, (a non-subject actor pronoun). To further illustrate why, this is another variant of the sentence above.

Kaylangan am mapaduktor aku.
(I need to see a doctor.)

Task 6.1.5 Existential Words

e.g. Ara si Dr. Reyes?
(Is Dr. Reyes in?)

Arava si Dr. Reyes.
(Dr. Reyes is not in.)

The words ARA, AVA are combined into ARAVA which has the same meaning as "none, nothing, or not in".

APPENDIX

I. PRONOUNS

A. Personal Pronouns

1. Subject Set

I	YAKEN	IMU may occur in the initial, medial
You (singular)	KA/IKAW	(usually the second word) or final position of a sentence.
He, She	SIYA	(No distinction between male and female.)
We (exclusive)	YAMEN	(meaning I and others)
We (inclusive)	YATEN	(meaning I, You, and others, singular or plural)
YOU (plural)	KAMU	(may be used to show respect to an older person, a person in authority or a stranger.)
They	SIRA	

Examples:

a) Mangay aku du Banaue. (I went to Banaue.)
Nikuman aku su among. (I ate fish.)

b) Nanadiw a ng gulay. ({You} Buy vegetables.)
Mayninihah ka muna. ({You} Take a rest.)

c) Imu manadiw su libro. (You will buy the book.)
Angu chaimu nu mangay du Manila? (Why will you (be the one to) go to Manila?)

d) Nisumavat siya kakuyab. (She went home yesterday.)

e) Makanta ka sa programa. (We sang at the program.)
Nimicheh kami su makalu. (We slept early.)

f) Manutung ta su pansit. (We will cook pansit.)
Maydisna ta du bangko. (Let's sit on the chair.)

g) Manghap kamu su lamisa. ([You] Get a table.)
Maymuha kamu su kapiya. ([You] plant pineapple.)

h) Machinanawu sa su Tagalog. (They are studying Tagalog.)
Minum sa su tuvatuva. (They will drink medicine.)

2. Non-Subject Set

By me	KU
By you (singular)	MU
By him/her	NIYA
By us (exclusive)	NAMEN
By us (inclusive)	TA
By you (plural)	NIYO
By them	DA

Examples:

a) Nikanen ku u nirakan. (The vegetable was eaten by me.)
Niinum ku u gatas. (The milk was drunk by me.)

b) Imuha mu u vutuh andelak. (The seeds will be planted by you tomorrow.)

Sadiwen mu u frutas andelak. (The fruit will be bought by you tomorrow.)

c) Niahap na u libro. (The book was taken by him/her.)
Patulasen na u poem. (The poem will be written by him/her.)

d) Nikanta namen u "Dahil sa Iyo." ("Dahil Sa Iyo" was sung by us.)
Nitada namen u "cha-cha". ("Cha-cha was danced by us.)

e) Nileer ta u balita. (The news was read by us.)
Nisadiw niyo u tuvatuva. (The medicine was bought by us.)

f) Nitawagan niyo u taksi. (The taxi was called by you.)
Niinum niyo u kafi. (The coffee was drunk by you.)

g) Nikanen da u among. (The fish was eaten by them.)
Niahap da u pusak. (The cat was taken by them.)

3. Possessive Set

a) Possessive Noun Set

Mine	JAKEN
Yours (singular)	JIMU
His/Hers	JIRANA
Ours (exclusive)	JAMEN
Ours (inclusive)	JATEN
Yours (plural)	JIÑU
Theirs	JIRADA

Examples:

a) Jaken u vahay a ya.	(This house is mine.)
Jaken u kotse a ya.	(This car is mine.)
b) Jimu u kama a ya.	(That bed is yours.)
Jimu u libro a.	(That book is yours.)
c) Jirana u sapatos a mavaheng itim.	(The black shoes are hers/his.)
Jirana u lamisa a uri.	(That table is his/hers.)
d) Jamen u rakuh a radyo.	(The big radio is ours.)
Jamen u maydak a pusak.	(The white cat is ours.)
e) Jaten u beer a ya.	(This beer is ours.)
Jaten u kanen awri.	(That food is ours.)
f) Jinu u kartos a ya.	(The money is yours.)
Jinu u dekey a bangko.	(The small chair is yours.)
g) Jirada u jchitu awri.	(That dog is theirs.)
Jirada u blue a lapis.	(The blue pencil is theirs.)

b) Possessive Adjective Set

	Pre-Posted (Before Nouns)	Post-Posted (After Nouns)
My	AKIN + - JAKEN	KU
Your (singular)	IYO + - JIMU	MU
His, Her	KANIYA + - JIRANA	NA
Our (exclusive)	AMIN + - JAMEN	NAMEN

Our (inclusive)	ATIN + - JATEN	TA
Your (plural)	INYO + - JINU	NIYO
Their	KANILA + JIRADARA	DA

Examples:

1) Rakuh u jaken a vahay. (My house is big.)
   Rakuh u vahay ku.

2) Malinis u jimu a salavini. (Your pants are clean.)
   Malinis u salavini mu.

3) Niyaya u jirana a kotse. (This is his/her car.)
   Niyaya u kotse na.

4) Niyaya u jamen a pusak. (This is our cat.)
   Niyaya u pusak namen.

5) Niyaya u jaten a beer. (This is our beer.)
   Niyaya u beer ta.

6) Jinu a kartus ya. (This is your money.)
   Kartus niyo ya.

7) Jirada a chitu ya. (That is their dog.)
   Chitu da ya.

4. Location/Direction Set

To/with/from me	JAKEN
To/with/from you (singular)	JIMU
To/with/from him/her	SIYA/JA
To/with/from us (exclusive)	JAMEN
To/with/from us (inclusive)	JATEN
To/with/from you (plural)	JINU
To/with/from them	JIRA

Examples:

1. Machivan ka jaken. ([You] Come with me.)
   Manadiw ka jaken. ([You] Buy from me.)

2. Ituruh ku va jimu. (I'll give this to you.)
   Hapen ku kartus jimu. (I'll get the money from you.)

3. Yangay mu uri siya. (Bring that to him/her.)

4. Machistorya ka jamen. (Talk with us.)
   Machivan ka jamen. ([You] Come with us.)

5. Hapen ko jinu. (I'll get it from you.)
   Nangay kami jinu kakuyab. (We went to you yesterday.)

6. Yapu sa jaten u savusavung. (The flowers came from us.)
   Yapu sa jaten u kanekanen. (The food came from us.)

7. Ituruh mu ya jira. ([You] Give this to them.)
   Vatahen mu ya jira. (Tell this to them.)

5. Benefactive Set

For me	PARA JAKEN
For you (singular)	PARA JIMU
For her/him	PARA JA
For us (exclusive)	PARA JAMEN
For us (inclusive)	PARA JATEN
For you (plural)	PARA JINU
For them	PARA JIRA

Examples:

a) Maparin an hapen mu u bangko para jaken.
   (Please get the chair for me.)

   Maparin an patulas en mu ya para jaken.
   (Please write this for me.)

b) Sinadiw ku ya para jimu.
   (I bought this for you.)

   Manghap aku su ranum para jimu.
   (I'll get water for you.)

c) Nanadiw kami su savusavung para ja.
   (We bought flowers for her.)

   Niparin ko ya para ja.
   (I did this for him.)

d) Nan "bake" siya su "cake" para jaten.
   (She baked cake for us.)

Nanutung sa su pansit para jamen.
(They cooked pansit for us.)

e) Nanadiw si Medy su beer para jaten.
(Medy bought beer for us.)

f) Makanta aku para jimu.
(I'll sing a song for you.)

Nanguyas siya para jimu.
(She washed dishes for you.)

g) Manawag ka su taksi para jira.
(Let's call a taxi for them.)

Mamarin kamu su programa para jira.
([You] Prepare a program for them.)

B. Demonsrtative Pronouns

1. Subject Set

YA	(this, near the speaker)
NAWRI	(that, far from the speaker, near the listener)
AWRI	(that, far from both speaker and listener)

Examples:

a) Chakey ku ya. (I like this.)
Sadiwen mu ya. ([You] Buy this.)

b) Nawri u vahay da. (That is their house.)
Kanen mu u nirakanawri ([You] Eat that vegetable.)

c) Hapen mu u libro awri du kuwarto. ([You] Get that book from the room.)
Hapen mu u papil awri. ([You] Pick up that piece of paper.)

2. Object Set

NIYAYA	(of this, near the speaker)
NAWRI	(of that, far from the speaker, near listener)
NUNGURYAW	(of that, far from both the speaker and listener)

Examples:

a) Turuhan mu yaken su pidaso nu cake a ya.
(Give me a slice of this cake.)

Kaylangan kuu asa ka dosena nu ochoy a ya.
(I need one dozen of these eggs.)

b) Nikanen ku u karan nu tsokolate awri.
(I ate half of that chocolate.)

Angu chakey nu vatahen nawri.
(What is the meaning of that?)

c) Turuhan mu yaken su dadwa ka mitro nunguryaw a lace.
(Give me two meters of that lace.)

Panadiw mu yaken su dadwa ka pares nunguryaw a tsinelas.
(Buy me two pairs of those slippers.)

3. Location Set

JAYA "here" (near the speaker)
DAWRI "there" (far from the speaker, near listener)
DUNGURYAW "there" (far from "both speaker and listener")

Examples:

a) Mayvayat ta jaya. (Let's meet here.)
Kuman ta jaya. (We will eat here.)

b) Mangay aku dawri. (I will go there.)
Nayvasavasa sa dawri. (She washed clothes there.)

c) Manadiw ta su tuvatuva dunguryaw. (We will buy medicine there.)
Nisumdep sa dunguryaw. (They entered there.)

4. Direction Set

TIYA	(here, near the speaker)
TURI	(there, far fromt he speaker, near the listener)
TURI	(there, far from both speaker and listener)

Examples:

a) Tiya u pamaga ku. (Here is my payment.)
Tiya u sinsilyo mo. (Here is your change.)

b) Turi u vahay da. (There is their house.)
Turi u kavahayan. (There is the town.)

c) Turi u kotse mu. (There is your car.)
Turi u sapatos mu. (There are your shoes.)

5. Location/Direction Set

TAYTU JAYA (is/are/was/were here, near the speaker)
ARI DAWRI . (is/are/was were there, far from the speaker, near the listener)
TURI DUNGURYAW (is/are/was/were there, far from both speaker and listener)

Examples:

a) Taytu jaya u boyfriend ni Becky.
(Becky's boyfriend is here.)

Taytu jaya u kakuvot ni Vic-Vic.
(Vic-Vic's husband is here.)

b) Ari dawri u kotse ni Paz.
(Paz's car is there.)

Ari Dawri u "crush" ni Popsie.
(Popsie's crush is there.)

c) Turi dunguryaw u palasyo ni Medy.
(Medy's castle is there.)

Turi dunguryaw u frutas anisadiw mu.
(The fruit that you bought is there.)

6. Manner Set

NIYAYA (like this, near the speaker)
NAWRI (like that, far from the speaker near the listener)
NUNGURYAW (like that, far from both the speaker and listener)

Examples:

a) Niyaya u kapanutung su pansit.
(This is how to cook pansit.)

Niyaya u kapamarin su grammar notes.
(This is how to make grammar notes.)

b) Nawri ava u kainum su beer, Malou.
(That is not the way to drink beer, Malou.)

Nawri u kapanutung su adobo?
(Is that the way to cook adobo?)

c) Nunguryaw u chakey ku a klase nu kotse.
(I like that car (over there).)

Nunguryaw u chakey ku a sadiwen a laylay.
(That is the dress I want to buy.)

II. PSEUDOVERBS

Pseudoverbs are called so because they exhibit characteristics of both verbs and adjectives. Like verbs, pseudoverbs can have case relationships with the nouns in the sentences and can be inflected for aspect (such as completed, continuing, not begun). Like adjectives, pseudoverbs can be intensified and compared.

1. There are 9 pseudoverbs in Tagalog. They are divided into 3 groups:

   a) GROUP 1

   chakey (want, like)

   b) GROUP 2

   chakey ava (dislike)
   Kaylangan (need)

   c) GROUP 3

   maparin (may, might, can, could)
   bawal/maparin ava (it is prohibited)
   dapat/mayanung (must, have to, ought to)

2. All 2 groups of the pseudoverbs can be intensified in two ways:

   a) by adding an intensifying modifier to the pseudoverb

   e.g. uyud a chakey

(really like)

uyud a maparin
(really can)

uyud a mayanung
(truly ought to)

3. All 3 groups of the pseudoverbs have a comparative form.

   e.g. chakey ---- chakakey
   (like more than)

   Chakakey ku u coke kan nu Pepsi.
   (I prefer Coke to Pepsi.)

   Mas kaylangan ku u kapaynihah kan nu kanen.
   (I need rest more than food.)

   Mas maparin jaken u Domingo.
   (Sunday is better for me.)

4. All 3 groups of the pseudoverbs have superlative form.

   e.g. chakey --- chakey
   (like best)

   Si Jose u chakey ku du atavu.
   (I like Jose best of all.)

   Sigarilyo u bawal dana jaken.
   (Cigarettes are what's most forbidden for me.)

5. Group 1 pseudverbs can take only 2 cases: the agentive and the objective.

   e.g. Makey siya nu mangga.
   (He likes mangoes.)

   Chakey na si Jose.
   (He likes Jose.)

6. Groups 2 and 3 pseudoverbs can only take the direction and object cases.

   e.g. Maparin dana jimu u piso.
   (Is one peso good enough for you?)

Maparin dana jaken u ranum.
(Water is good enough for me.)

Mayanung/Dapat jimum ranum.
(Water is good for you.)

Maparin ava jimu u bagoong.
(Bagoong is bad for you.)

7. With pseudoverbs, only the object noun may become the subject of the sentence. In this case, the object becomes a definite item and is equivalent to a stressed word in English.

   e.g. Chakey na u mangga.
   (He likes the mangoes.)

   Chakey na si Jose.
   (He likes Jose.)

   Maparin ava awri jaken.
   (That is bad for me.)

   Maparin jimu u red.
   (Red is okay on you.)

NOTE: Stress occurs on the underlined word or words.

8. Pseudoverbs can be used as auxiliary verbs. In this case, the main verb is in the infinitive form. When the pseudoverb is immediately followed by the main verb, the linker is attached to the pseudoverb (as in examples a,b and c below). Note that the pseudoverbs ayaw and bawal do not require linkers between t hemselves and the main verbs (as in examples d and and e below). When the pseudoverb is followed by a pronoun, the linker is attached to the pronoun (as in examples f and g below).

   e.g.

   a) Makey a kuman u metdeh su turon.
   (The child wants to eat turon.)

   b) Kaylangan dana imuha ni Pedro u paminta sichanguryaw.
   (Pedro needs to plant the pepper now.)

   c) Maparin a muhan ni Pedro su paminta u atat na.
   (Pedro can plant pepper in his backyard.)

d) Makey ava maymuha si Pedro su paminta.
(Pedro dislikes to plant pepper.)

e) Maparin ava u manigarilyo jaya.
(It is forbidden to smoke here.)

f) Maparin mu panadiw si Pedro su fertilizer.
(You may buy some fertilizer for Pedro.)

g) Mayanung mu a rarayan si Lisa du kavahayan.
(You must go to town with Lisa.)

9. The case relations between the pseudoverb and the nouns in a sentence are indicated by word-order (that is, agentive before objective) if the nouns are both personal nouns.

e.g. Kaylangan nu metdeh u ina.
(A child needs a mother.)

NOTE: The doer noun precedes the object noun.

If one of the nouns co-occurring with pseudoverb is a personal noun and the other is a noun-personal noun, then the personal noun is the agent and the non-personal noun is the object.

e.g. Chakey na ava nu metdeh u nirakan.
Chakey na ava u niraken nu metdeh.
(The child dislikes vegetables.)

III. PARTICLES are froms that add meaning to a sentence.

1. U "already, now"

e.g.

a) Mian dana u kakuvut ni Josie.
(Josie is already married.)

b) Makanta ta na.
(Let us sing now.)

2. PA "yet, still"

e.g.

a) Kanakan pa sa Maria kani Julia.

(Mary and Julia are still single.)

b) Taytu pa adu mawara u bisita.
(The visitor has not arrived yet.)

3. KAMU "too, even"

e.g.

a) Manahan kamu du vahay su aram dekey.
(Please come to the house even for a few minutes.)

b) Mahupag sa u aran pagad.
(Carabaos get tired too.)

4. LANG/LAMANG "just, only"

e.g.

a) Dunguya/Dudaw.
(Just there.)

b) Niyaya/Muyuh ya.
(Only this.)

5. KUNO is used to indicate and indirect quotation

e.g.

a) Duktor kuno si Tony.
([Someone said] Tony is a doctor.)

b) Mavid a mahakay kuno si Gerry.
([Someone said] Gerry is handsome.)

NOTE: If the first word in the sequence ends in a consonant, the particle KUNO is used.

6. TA expresses a state of temporariness

e.g.

a) Kuman ta man'ma.
(Let's eat first.)

7. DANA expresses a shift in viewpoint or role

   e.g.

   a) Yaken dana.
   (It's my turn.)

   b) Siya dana u makanta.
   (It's here turn to sing.)

8. KU/KAYAN expresses uncertainty, indecision, speculation

   e.g.

   a) Angu paru an tadian ku u order ku.
   (Maybe I'll change my order.)

   b) Anmangu paru kayan kartus niyo.
   (When (do you think) will you have money?)

   c) Sino paru u mangay du party.
   ([I wonder] who will be coming to the party?)

9. SAWEN expresses mild surprise at new information or an unexpected turn of events/situation.

   e.g.

   a) Mangalsad sawen jaya!
   (I didn't know (that) it's slippery here!)

   b) Mavid sawen u boses in Inday!
   (I didn't know that Inday has a nice voice!)

10. ANU expresses uncertainty

   a) Aru anu u vasan mu.
   (You seem to have many clothes to wash.)

   b) Mawara ava anu si Meyor.
   (It seems that the Mayor is not coming.)

11. TEREK expresses uncertainty

   e.g.

a) Terek a intsik si Yda.
(Maybe Yda is a Chinese.)

b) Tarek an pulis si Mike.
(Maybe Mike is a policeman.)

IV. THE CONJUNCTIONS OR CONNECTORS

There are two grouyps of conjunctions or connectors in Ivatan that may be used in combining two or more basic sentences: the coordinating conjunctions and the subordinating conjunctions.

A. The Coordinating Conjunctions

Ivatan has a number of conjunctions that expresses varying relations of coordination such as: addition, contrast, choice, and negation.

Below are the Ivatan coordinating conjunctions with the relationship that they express:

1. KANU "and" for addition

e.g.

Makuhat du Laguna.
(It is hot in Laguna.)

Mahbek du Laguna.
(It is dusty in Laguna.)

Combined Sentence:

Makuhat kanu mahbek du Laguna.
(It is hot and dusty in Laguna.)

2. ASKAN "and also", for addition, showing sequence of events

e.g.

Nangay siya du Post Office. (He went to the Post Office.)
Nangay siya du palengke. (He went to the market.)

Com,bined Sentence:

Nangay siya du Post Office askan du market.
(He went to the Post Office and also, to the market.)

3. TAPIAN "and so, so that"

   e.g.

   Machinanawu ka.
   (Study.)

   Kahirapan ka ava du viay.
   (You won't have difficulty in life.)

   Combined Sentence:

   Machinanawu ka tapian ji ka kahirapan du viay.
   (Study, so that you won't have difficulty in life.)

4. For addition TA "not only, but also"

   e.g.

   Mavid siya.
   (She is pretty.)

   Masulib siya.
   (She is intelligent.)

   Combined Sentence:

   Tud ava siya mavid ta masulib pa.
   (She is not only pretty but also intelligent.)

5. PERO "but"

   e.g.

   Maynin u mangga.
   (Mango is expensive.)

   Masdep u mangga.
   (Mango is delicious.)

   Combined Sentence:

   Maynin u mangga pero masdep.
   (Mango is expensive but delicious.)

6. For choice ANMANA "or"

e.g.

Makey ka nu kafi?
(Do you want coffee?)

Makey ka nu tsa?
(Do you want tea?)

Combined Sentence:

Makey ka nu kafi anmana tsa?
(Do you want coffee or tea?)

B. The Subordinating Conjunctions

Ivatan has several conjunctions expressing relations of subodination between or among sentences of unequal importance. The important sentence is usually the lead sentence followed by the subordinate sentence introduced by a subordinating conjunction, that expresses its relationship to the important sentence. Below are the Tagalog subordinating conjunctions with the relationship that they express.

1. For reason

TAKWAN "because"

e.g.

Mangsah si Juan.
(Juan is sad.)

Nadiman u chitu na.
(His dog died.)

Combined Sentence:

Mangsah si Juan takwan nadiman u chitu na.
(John is sad because his god died.)

2. For purpose

TAPIAN "so that"

e.g.

Nachinanawu siya su Ivatan.
(He is studying Ivatan.)

Masunung na sa sidungen u tawu-tawu du barangay na.
(He can quickly help the people in his barangay.)

3. For Time

MANMA "before"

e.g.

Nikuman siya manma.
(He ate first.)

Nikumaru siya.
(He left.)

Combined Sentence:

Nikuman siya manma kan kakaru na.
(He ate (first) before he left.)